1909

THE CHASE NURSERIES
GENEVA, NEW YORK

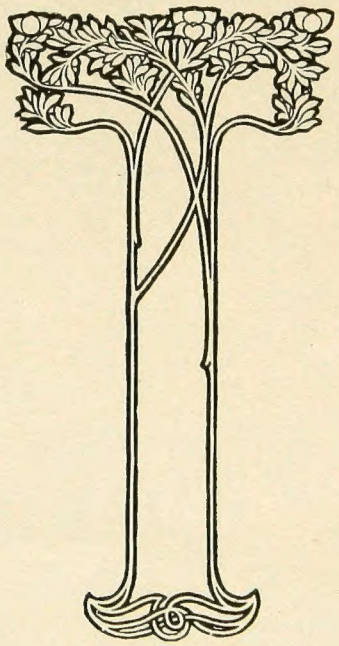
REVISED GENERAL CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit & Ornamental

TREES

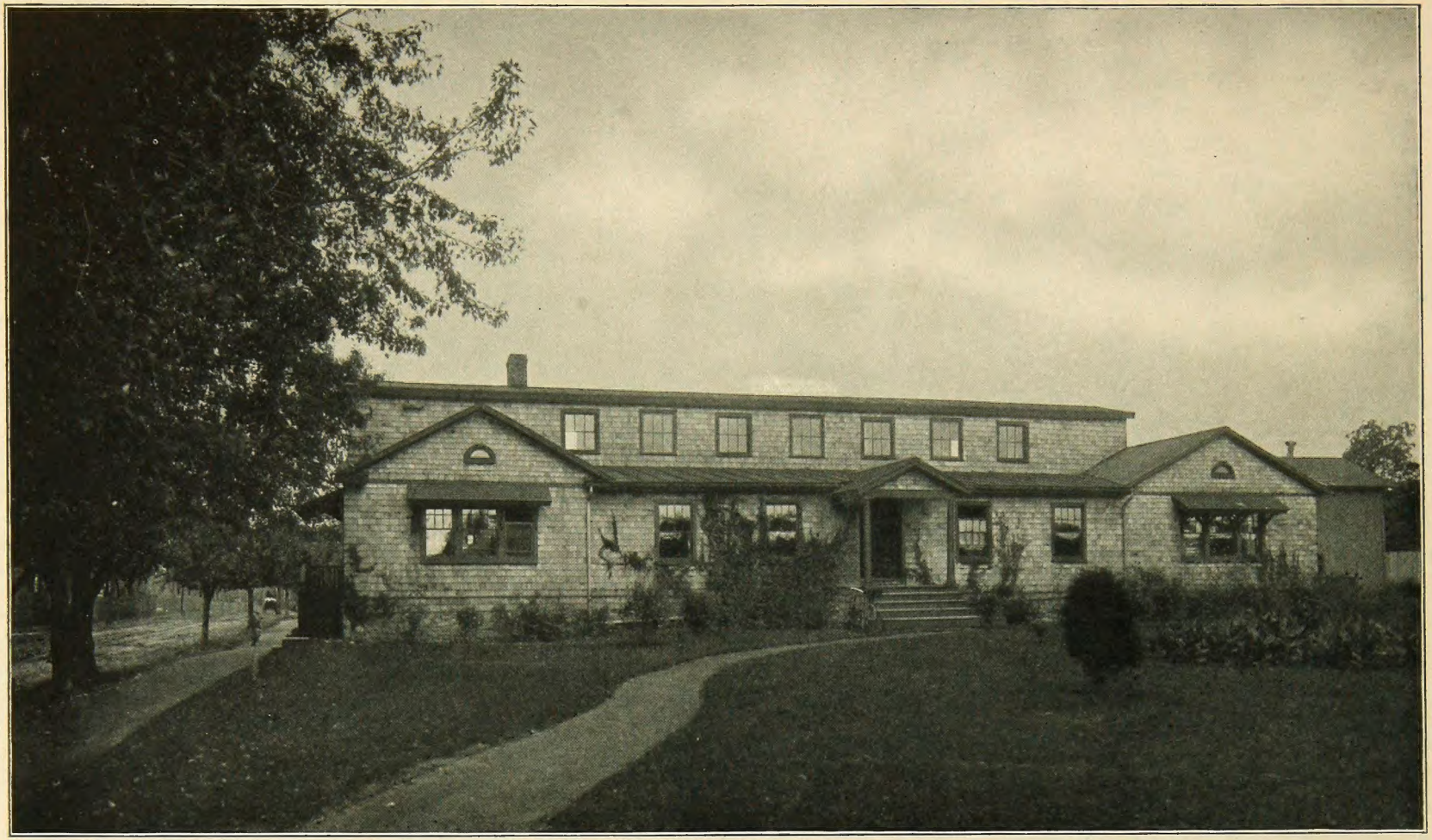
SHRUBS, VINES AND ROSES



Grown by

THE CHASE NURSERIES

GENEVA, NEW YORK



OFFICE AND GROUNDS OF THE CHASE NURSERIES

FOREWORD

THIS DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE gives the results of our forty-eight years' experience in growing the standard varieties of fruit and ornamental nursery stock. We are pleased to present the descriptions herein contained as a guide to the fruits and ornamentals of recognized and proved value.

Western New York is everywhere known as the best section of the United States for the production of healthy, hardy and long-lived trees. Geneva is located in the very heart of this territory and has exceptional climatic conditions, owing to its proximity to Seneca lake.

It seems hardly necessary to emphasize the fact, so self-apparent in its nature, that a location like ours, and experience such as we have had, combined with progressive business methods, give us advantages in the production of nursery stock which enable us to satisfy our customers at all times with offerings of the highest quality.

Our Nurseries in the growing season present a beautiful and interesting sight, and a warm welcome always awaits such of our patrons and friends as find it convenient to visit us in person. It is a pleasure to show our Nurseries, our up-to-date storage-cellars and packing-houses, to customers who call on us. A visit to a modern nursery is well worth while, and will well repay the time and trouble required to make it.

Our Guarantee as to Stock

We guarantee our stock to be free from San Jose scale and other insect pests or diseases of any nature whatsoever. Twice every year a representative of the Department of Agriculture of the State of New York makes a careful

inspection of our Nursery, and we are furnished with a certificate stating that it is apparently free in all respects from contagious or infectious disease or diseases, San Jose scale, or other injurious insect pest or pests.

As an additional precaution, we have built on our packing-grounds a scientifically constructed fumigating-house, and every tree and plant before shipment is fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. The expense of this fumigation is not inconsiderable, but it enables us to give our customers an absolute guarantee that our stock is free from all insect pests.

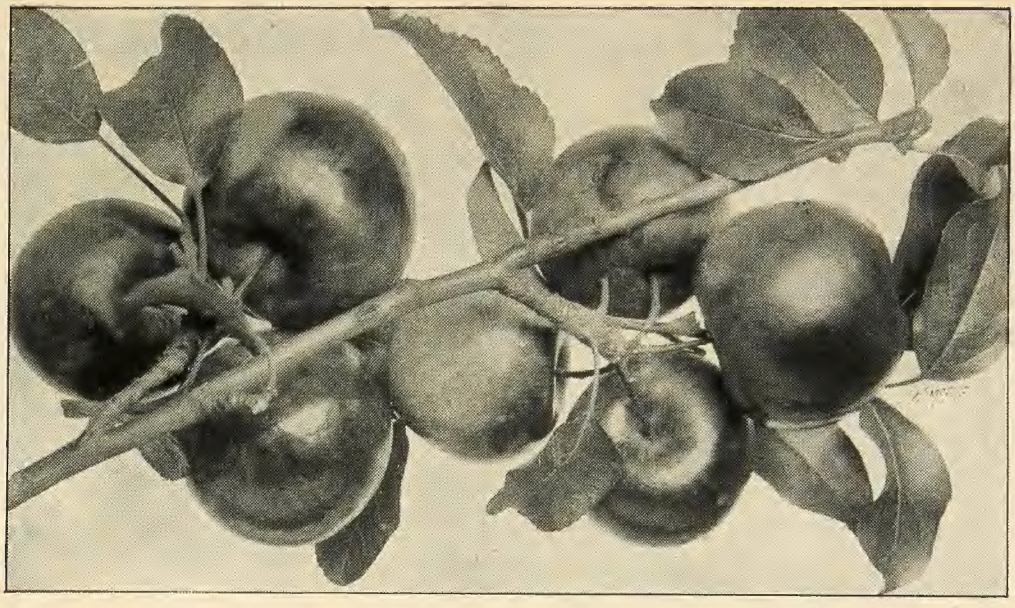
We offer this stock for sale through a large force of reliable and responsible salesmen and deliver it at the homes of our customers. We accept orders for only such varieties as we can furnish, in order that we may guarantee our stock to be true to name. Should any item prove not to be true to label, through a mistake of our handlers, the purchase price will be refunded or other stock furnished, at the option of the purchaser.

"*Transplanting and After-Culture*"

This is the title of our pamphlet giving full directions for the transplanting and care of fruits and ornamental nursery stock. It is practical in every sense, and we believe it to be the most complete work of its kind ever published for free distribution. A copy will be sent free of charge to every customer and to those interested in fruit culture or ornamental gardening who will send us their names and addresses,

Very respectfully,

THE CHASE NURSERIES



Fruit Department

UNLESS otherwise noted, the period of ripening given herein for the various fruits that we offer is the time of maturity in Western New York, and it will be found to vary north and south of this latitude. Every effort has been made to have the descriptions of varieties give information of a valuable character, without exaggerations and impossible claims. The size and color of the fruit described and its qualities and habits, as well as time of ripening, are set forth in every case. Following the descriptions of fruits by class, we give selected lists of the kinds most valuable for particular sections of the country.

APPLES

Our Apple trees are two and three years from bud when delivered to our customers. They have been grown on imported French seedlings which cost us about double as much as American seedlings. By the use of the French seedlings, we can insure our customers trees which have well-developed bodies and an ample supply of roots.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer; very hardy. September.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; pale yellow; tender, mild and of fine flavor. Tree moderate grower, erect and a good bearer. One of the first Apples to ripen. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry. Medium; striped with deep red; tender, flavor very pleasing. Tree moderate grower, compact, bearing freely. Middle to end of August.

Golden Sweet. Large; fine yellow; very sweet. Tree an abundant grower, spreading, irregular; highly productive. Aug. and Sept.

Red Astrachan. Large; almost covered with deep crimson; juicy and somewhat acid. Tree very hardy; rapid grower, with large foliage; a good bearer. August.

Sweet Bough. Large; light yellow; sweet, crisp and juicy. Tree a moderate grower, close and compact, bearing freely. August.

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow; fruit of medium size, roundish, ovate; of very good quality. Tree free-growing, hardy, bearing unusually early. August.

AUTUMN APPLES

Fall Pippin. Unusually large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh rich and delicious. Tree a free and spreading grower; fine bearer; excellent for table use and widely known as a market Apple. October to December.

Fameuse. Medium; deep crimson; flesh pure white, tender and melting. Tree hardy and vigorous; succeeding well in the North. Commonly known as the Snow Apple and one of the finest dessert fruits. November to January.

Gravenstein. Large; greenish yellow, striped with red; roundish; flesh tender, juicy and crisp, with slightly aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous and erect in growth; matures rapidly and is very productive. September and October.

Longfield. Medium; yellowish green, with red stripes and a decided blush on the sunny side. Flesh white, fine, tender and juicy, with a rich and sprightly flavor, slightly subacid. Tree strong grower and an early abundant bearer. October and November.

Maiden Blush. Large; pale yellow, with a red cheek; flat, tender and pleasant, but not highly flavored. Tree free-growing, erect and a good bearer. September and October.

Rambo. Medium; yellowish white, mottled with red; tender, juicy and mild-flavored. Tree vigorous in growth and a profuse bearer. October and November.

Smokehouse. Large; yellow, splashed with bright red; firm, juicy, crisp and rich. Tree a very crooked grower, but vigorous. October and November.

Wealthy. Medium; skin smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, subacid and of pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, free-growing and productive. October and November.

WINTER VARIETIES

America. Large, round, uniform and perfect; deep red; pleasantly subacid. Tree hardy; an annual bearer. December to March.

Arkansas Red. Large; light crimson, shading to medium red, with indistinct splashes in stripes; flesh fine-grained, whitish, touched with red and yellow. January to March.

Baldwin. Large; brilliant red; flesh crisp, rich and juicy, yellowish in color. Tree upright, productive and vigorous. Not reliable in the South and West and not hardy in the extreme North. December to March.

Ben Davis. Large; striped; a handsome Apple of fair quality; flesh whitish, tender and juicy; a splendid keeper. Tree very hardy, vigorous and free-bearing. December to March.

Fallawater. Large; yellowish green, with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, mild, slightly subacid. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. November to January.

Gano. Large; deep red, shaded mahogany; flesh fine-grained, tender, pleasant and mildly subacid. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. February to May.

Giffin's Beauty. Medium; deep red, covered with small gray dots; flesh white, firm and crisp. Tree a good grower; an early and abundant bearer. November to February.

Golden Russet. Medium; dull russet, with touch of red on exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp and high-flavored. Tree vigorous, hardy and bears well. November to April.

Grimes' Golden. Medium; golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, juicy and sprightly. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large; striped red and yellow; tender, juicy and fine-flavored. Free grower; great bearer. Nov. to Jan.

Hendrick Sweet. Medium, roundish ovate; red, splashed with crimson; flesh tender, juicy and very sweet. November to March.

Jonathan. Medium; bright red; flesh rich and juicy. Tree a moderate grower; shoots slender and spreading; exceedingly productive. November to March.

King (Tompkins King). Large; red and yellow, sometimes striped; flesh of the finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower, good bearer and hardy. November to January.

McIntosh Red. Large; whitish yellow, almost covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, subacid and very good. Tree vigorous and hardy. November to February.

Northwestern Greening. Large; often green, but yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, rather coarse, juicy and subacid; quality good. January to May.

Northern Spy. Large; striped, covered on the sunny side with dark crimson; flesh rich and highly aromatic. Tree rapid, erect grower very free-bearing. Fine light Apple. Jan. to May.

Oliver (Senator). Medium; bright red on greenish yellow ground, distinctly dotted; flesh yellowish white, juicy, rich, intense Apple flavor. Tree vigorous, symmetrical grower; an early and heavy bearer. January to February.

Paragon. Large; bright red; flesh fine and superior in flavor. Tree a strong grower; bears early and abundantly. December to April.

Peerless. Medium to large; yellowish green, with stripes and splashes of carmine; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, agreeable flavor, subacid, but not rich. October to March.

The Peerless Apple was originated in 1867 by J. G. Miller, of Rice county, Minnesota, from seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg, supposed to be crossed with Talman's Sweet. It combines the well-known virtues of the former with the long-keeping qualities of the latter. It has repeatedly outlived the severe rigor of our worst winters and the most destructive blight of summer, when other varieties, growing alongside, succumbed. The Peerless has been thoroughly tested and brought into bearing in all sections of the United States, with the best of results. Its powers of endurance have been put to the severest test and it has survived through all the exposure to all of worst enemies of Apple culture. For a severe climate, where hardy, blight-proof and productive trees are required, the Apple that most nearly meets all requirements is the Peerless. Withal, the quality of the fruit is excellent.

Pewaukee. Medium; bright yellow, striped and flashed with dark red; flesh white, juicy, subacid. Tree vigorous and especially hardy. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; green, turning yellow, becoming dull blush when ripe; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, with rich, rather acid flavor. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Is always more or less crooked in the nursery. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow and bright red; flesh yellow, tender, sprightly, quality fair. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. December to March.

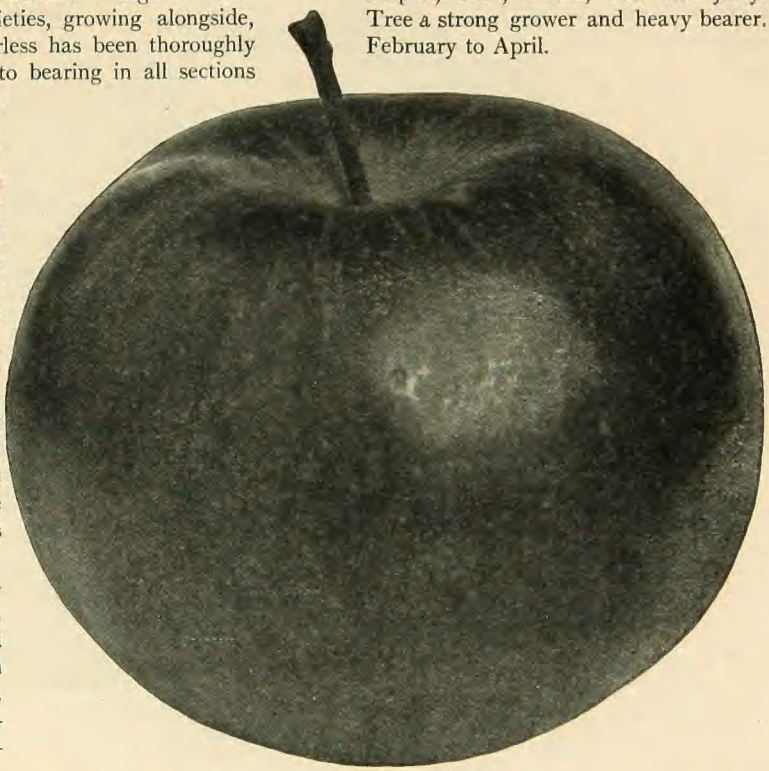
Roxbury Russet. Medium; greenish, covered with russet; flesh moderately juicy, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower, but rather crooked. A great bearer. January to June.

Seek-No-Further. Medium; dull red, striped and russetted; flesh white and fine-grained, with rich flavor. Tree free grower. November to February.

Spitzenburg. Large; deep red, with gray spots; flesh yellow, crisp and rich. Tree slow grower, moderate bearer. November to April.

Smith's Cider. Large; red and yellow; juicy, acid, quality medium. Tree moderate grower and good bearer. Succeeds best in South and West. November to February.

Stayman's Winesap. Large; bright red, striped; firm, tender, rich and juicy. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. February to April.



PEERLESS APPLE

Stark. Large; greenish yellow, striped with red and thinly sprinkled with brown dots. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mildly subacid. Tree an early and abundant bearer. January to May.

Sutton Beauty. Medium to large; waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy and subacid. Keeps remarkably well. Free grower; productive. Jan. to Feb.

Talman Sweet. Medium; pale yellow, tinged with red. Flesh firm, rich and sweet. Tree a free grower, upright and a generous bearer. November to April.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Winesap. Large; deep red; flesh yellow, firm and crisp. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. December to May.

Wagener. Medium to large; deep red; flesh firm, subacid and excellent. Tree vigorous and upright grower, bearing freely. December to May.

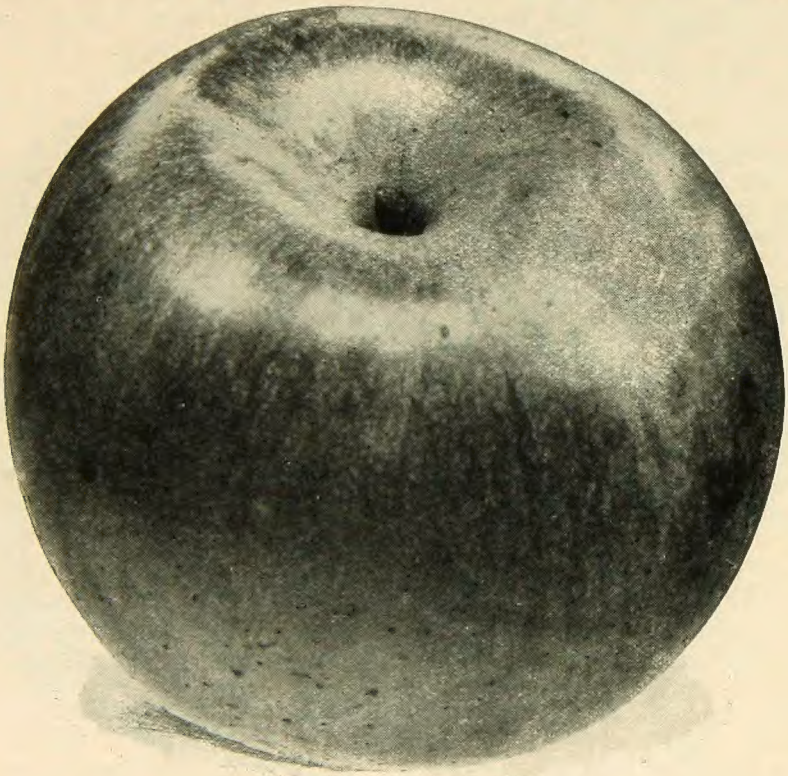
Winter Banana. Large; golden yellow, marked with crimson-red ; flesh fine-grained, subacid, rich aromatic flavor. Tree remarkably strong grower; very hardy. November to May.

Wismer's Dessert. Medium; yellow-striped, shaded with bright red; delicious, subacid flavor. Tree extremely hardy; a regular and abundant bearer. January to March.

Wolf River. Medium; greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white and juicy; peculiarly pleasant, mild subacid flavor. Very hardy, a strong, stout grower; great bearer.

Yellow Bellflower. Large; yellow, with tinge of red on the sunny side. Flesh crisp and juicy, with sprightly aromatic flavor. Tree a free grower and good bearer. November to April.

York Imperial. Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, with mild subacid flavor. Tree an early and abundant bearer. Moderately vigorous. November to February.



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG APPLE

SPECIAL LIST NO. 1

Extra-Hardy Apples. In the northern part of the United States, a person who wishes to succeed with Apples must plant the extra-hardy varieties. For many years there were but one or two sorts which could be grown to advantage in the extreme North. The introduction of Russian varieties and northern seedlings, however, has given us quite a list of Apples which will thrive and bear abundantly in any section that is visited by our salesmen. We recommend especially the following kinds:

Yellow Transparent. July and August.
Duchess of Oldenburg. September.
Wealthy. November and December.
McIntosh Red. November to January.
Peerless. December to March.
Wolf River. January and February.
Longfield. January to March.
Pewaukee. January to April.
Wismer's Dessert. January to March.
Ben Davis. December to March.

SPECIAL LIST NO. 2

Hardy Apples. The Baldwin variety has long been regarded as the typical hardy Apple, and we have adopted it as the standard of comparison in this class. There are many sections, for instance the territory along the St. Lawrence river, central Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin winter-kills outright or grows so uncertainly as to make it of very doubtful value. The following varieties of Apples will give satisfaction in these localities. It will be noted that we include in this list the extra-hardy varieties which are equally valuable for all sections.

Yellow Transparent. Last of July.
Red Astrachan. August.
Golden Sweet. August and September.
Duchess of Oldenburg. September.
Fameuse. November and December.
McIntosh Red. November to January.
Grimes' Golden. December to February.
Gano. December to March.
Peerless. December to March.
Pewaukee. December to March.
Tolman Sweet. December to April.
Wolf River. January and February.
Longfield. January to March.
Northern Spy. January to May.
Golden Russet. January to June.
Stark. January to May.
Ben Davis. December to March.

SPECIAL LIST NO. 3

Southern Winter Apples. Southern planters find that in making up their list of winter Apples the selection of varieties is of supreme importance. A great disappointment will invariably result from planting kinds of northern origin, as Baldwin, Greening and King. In the warmer climate and longer seasons these have proved to be fall Apples. As a result, there is an erroneous impression that the ripening of these sorts in the fall is due to the trees having been grown in northern nurseries. The particular spot where an Apple tree was propagated has nothing to do with the season of ripening its fruit. The place of the origin of the variety has everything to do with such season, however, and this point is of great and vital importance in selecting Apples for southern culture. A tree of the King Apple from a nursery in Georgia and another from a nursery in New England, planted side by side in Delaware, both will produce Apples ripening in October. Plant the same trees in western New York, and the product will be a good winter Apple.

Southern planters should select varieties of winter Apples that have had their origin in the South. The southern states have produced a few valuable winter kinds, and growers in that section are no longer dependent on the varieties which have signally failed there. Below is the list of varieties which have proved late keepers in the South, where most of them originated. The season of ripening given is when these kinds mature in southern Pennsylvania and Maryland.

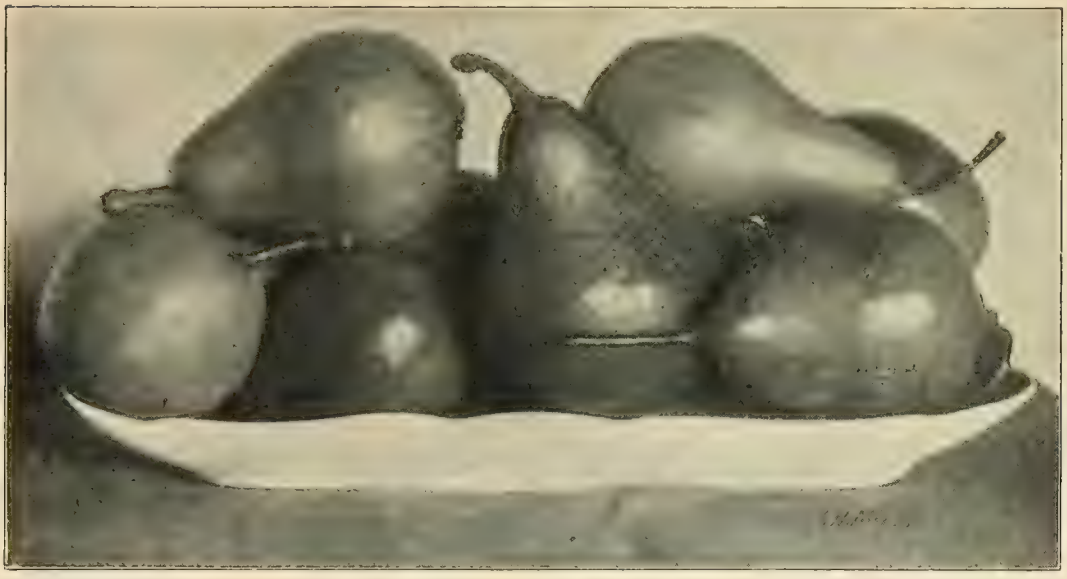
America. November to February.
Smith's Cider. November to February.
Grimes' Golden. December.
York Imperial. December to February.
Ben Davis. December to March.
Gano. December to March.
Peerless. December to March.
Winter Banana. December to March.
Arkansas Red. January to March.
Mann. January to April.
Stark. January to May.
Winesap. January to April.
Paragon. March and April.
Stayman's Winesap. March and April.

CRAB APPLES

Excelsior. A new variety, raised from seed of Wealthy; perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens in September and October.

Martha. Raised from seed of Duchess of Oldenburg; bright glossy yellow, shaded with light red; flavor mild, clear tart; fruit showy and beautiful; below medium in size. Oct. and Nov.

Transcendent. A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow; fruit very large; excellent for sauce and pies and the best of its class for cider. Flavor is unusually agreeable. Skin yellow, striped with red. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size and immensely productive. September.



PEARS

The soil of our Nurseries at Geneva is particularly adapted to the Pear, and this fruit has long been one of our leading specialties. Not only are our trees healthy and vigorous, but our selection of varieties is an unusually complete and carefully made one. Pears are cultivated as standards, worked upon seedling Pear stock, and as dwarfs, worked upon French quince stock. Standard Pears thrive, with moderate care, on almost any soil that is fairly rich and well drained. Dwarf Pears require rich lands and annual pruning to give best results. We can furnish the same varieties in dwarfs as we list in standards.

About Ripening Pears

Pears must be gathered and ripened in the house; if allowed to ripen on the trees, the fruit is almost worthless.

Summer and autumn Pears should be gathered as soon as the earliest and premature specimens are observed to begin ripening, leaving on the trees such specimens as have not fully developed and gathering them later. Keep the fruit in clean boxes or drawers until it is ripened. If you wish to retard the ripening, keep the Pears in a cool place.

It will be found best to allow the winter Pears to hang on the trees until late in the season. They should then be gathered and treated the same as winter Apples,—put in barrels and kept in a cool cellar until they have matured; if they have commenced to ripen, the Pears may be kept for a few days in a warm room to good advantage.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Large; a clear yellow, with blush on the sunny side; flesh buttery and melting, with rich, musky flavor. Tree vigorous and erect grower; bears abundantly. Middle to last of September.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; pale lemon-yellow, with brown dots; flesh of fine texture, juicy and rich, with delicate vinous flavor. Middle of August.

Koonce. Medium; yellow, one side covered with bright carmine and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh juicy, sweet and spicy. Tree remarkably strong grower, hardy and productive. Middle of August.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium; bright yellow, with lively red cheek, brown and red dotted; flesh juicy and melting. Tree a good grower and very productive. Last of August.

Rossney. Medium to large; light yellow, with crimson blush; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and rich; an excellent keeper and good shipper. Tree vigorous, bears early and is very productive. First of September.

AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre Bosc. Large; yellow, russetted; half-melting; highly flavored and delicious. Tree a moderate grower, rather erect; bears well. September and October.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large; crimson-yellow, spotted with russet; flesh white and very juicy. October.

Flemish Beauty. Large; yellow and brown, with spots of russet; flesh melting and sweet, with musky flavor. September and October.

Howell. Large; with red cheek; rich and sweet, melting; aromatic flavor. Tree an erect, free grower, hardy and productive. September and October.

Seckel. Small; yellowish brown, with red cheek; flesh very rich, spicy and sweet, of the highest flavor. Tree small, slow and erect grower. Standard small Pear. September and October.

Sheldon. Large; russet and red; flesh melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and erect, bearing freely. October.

Vermont Beauty. Medium; yellow and carmine; flesh melting, sprightly and very good. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. October.

LATE AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES

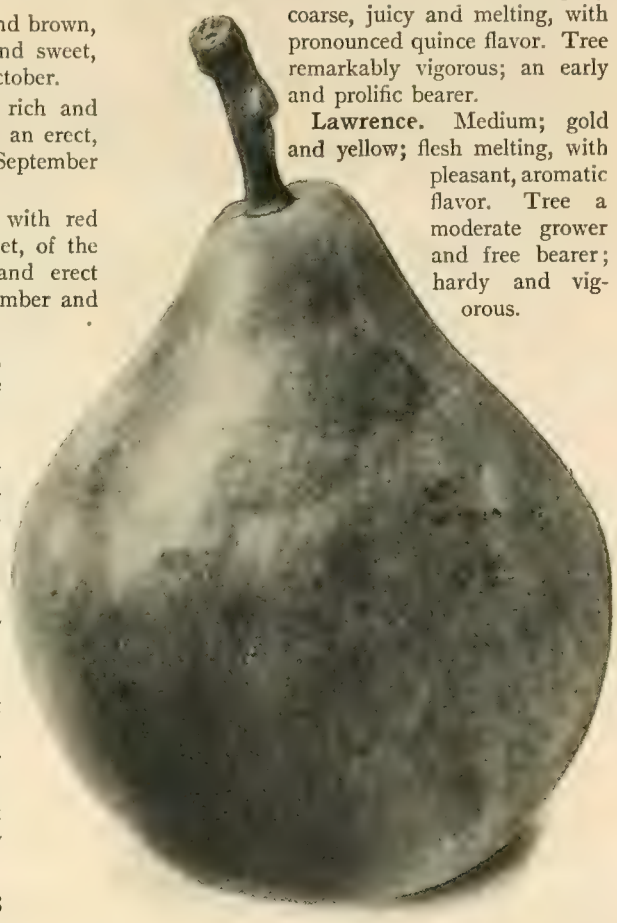
Beurre d'Anjou. Large; light green, with russet and red cheek; flesh buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. A splendid keeper, very productive; one of the best autumn Pears; should be in every orchard, October and November.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large; yellow and red; flesh yellowish, nearly melting. Tree a free grower and an early, abundant bearer. This is an excellent market variety. October and November.

Garber. Large; bright yellow, with red; flesh juicy and good; delicious when canned. Trees hardy and healthy; free bearers. Middle to last of September.

Kieffer. Large, rich golden yellow, sprinkled with dots and tinted with red; flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting, with pronounced quince flavor. Tree remarkably vigorous; an early and prolific bearer.

Lawrence. Medium; gold and yellow; flesh melting, with pleasant, aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and free bearer; hardy and vigorous.



ROSSNEY PEAR

DWARF PEARS

While we can supply in dwarf form all varieties which we list as standards, we strongly recommend the following varieties as being most satisfactory:

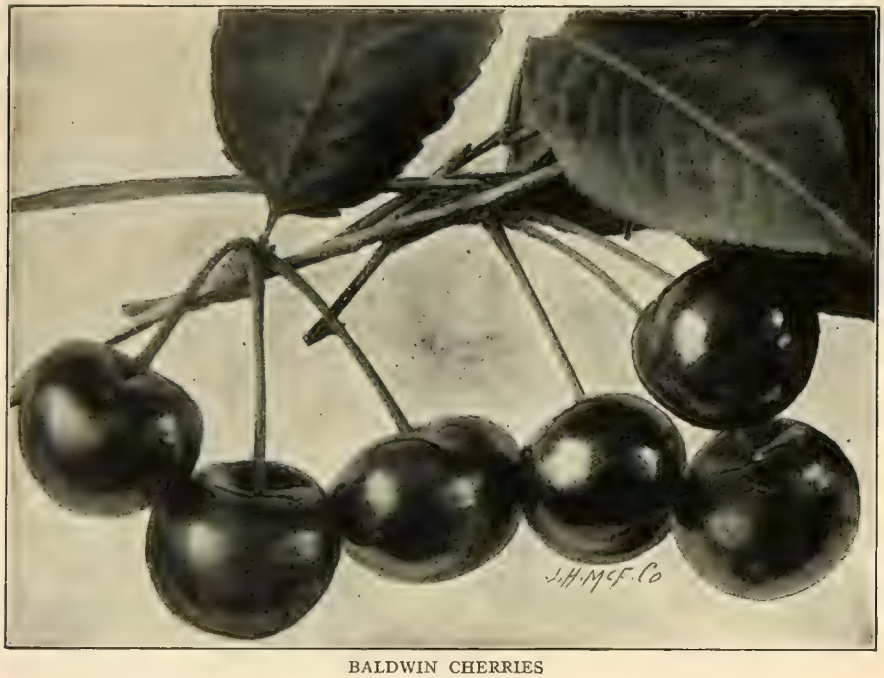
Bartlett
Beurre d'Anjou
Vermont Beauty
Duchesse d'Angouleme
Clapp's Favorite
Lawrence
Seckel

For descriptions, see standards.

CHERRIES

We divide Cherries into two classes—Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. In the first class will be found the strong and vigorous growers, with large, open, spreading heads or tops, and best suited for conditions requiring plenty of shade, producing a large and heart-shaped sweet fruit. The Cherries in the second class do not attain so large size, but are more hardy, are less liable to bursting of bark, and generally produce acid fruit.

The Cherry thrives best on dry and sandy soil, or a soil in which there is plenty of gravel. While soil of this character is required to bring the fruit to its highest perfection, it will do very well in almost any situation except in a wet one.



BALDWIN CHERRIES

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS

SWEETS

Black Tartarian. Very large; bluish black; very tender, mild and pleasant. Tree unusually vigorous, erect and handsome; an immense bearer. June and July.

Dikeman. Very large; nearly black; solid, rich and sweet; never rots. Tree vigorous grower, hardy and productive. July and August.

Governor Wood. Medium; clear light red; tender and delicious. Tree vigorous grower and produces freely. End of June.

Hoy. Very large, equaling the finest California Cherries in size; very light color; unequaled by any other Cherry in its high quality and richness of flavor. Tree is a rapid grower, hardy, foliage large and healthy; the fruit hangs in immense clusters, almost hiding the branches. This new Cherry was originated near Philadelphia, and we are the sole introducers. We believe it to be the most valuable sweet Cherry grown. June.

Lambert. Very large; dark purplish red; flesh dark red, with whitish vein and meaty texture; small oval stone, semi-cling; flavor sweet or very mild subacid, rich and of highest quality. Tree thrifty, hardy and vigorous grower. June and July.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and sweet. Tree erect grower, vigorous; very productive. July.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in sun; firm, sweet and half-tender. Tree vigorous and erect. End of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large; deep black; dark, tender and juicy; well-flavored; stone small. Tree rapid grower and of good shape. Early July.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES, con.

White Caroon. Large; light color; flavor subacid; seed small. Tree vigorous. The best for canning. June.

Windsor. Large; liver-color; remarkably firm and of fine quality. Hardy and prolific. July.

Waterloo. Medium; yellow, with pink cheek; very sweet, requiring very much less sugar for canning than most varieties. Tree erect and prolific bearer. August.

DUKES AND MORELLOS

SOURS

Baldwin. Very large; dark red; almost transparent; slightly subacid, yet very sweet and rich. Tree upright grower, rank and vigorous. June.

Early Richmond. Medium; dark red; flesh juicy, rich and acid. Tree a free grower, hardy and healthy; free-bearing. June.

Empress Eugenia. Large; dark red, juicy and rich; quality excellent and stone small. Tree robust; very productive. June.

English Morello. Large; dark red, almost black; tender, juicy and rich flavor. Tree strong grower and productive. August.

Louis Philippe. Large; dark red; tender, juicy, mildly acid. Tree erect, free grower. July.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Large; red; acid; extraordinarily prolific and very hardy. Valuable for canning and preserving. Tree a free grower. Early June.

EARLY RICHMOND CHERRIES (REDUCED)

PLUMS

The Plum is a hardy fruit and will grow vigorously in almost any part of the United States. It succeeds best anywhere in a heavy loam, or in soils which contain a considerable proportion of clay. It has been found that Plum trees do unusually well when planted in a poultry yard, or where the fowls have free access to the trees, as they will destroy the insects that are often troublesome in the culture of this fruit.

Archduke. Large; black; very prolific and equally good for dessert and kitchen. Early October.

Bradshaw. Large; dark violet-red, juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; very productive. August.

Empire. Large; dark purple; quality of the very best. Tree a strong grower and very hardy. September.

French Damson. Medium; dark copper; the best Damson for market purposes we have yet fruited. October.

German Prune. Medium; purple or black; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and free-bearing. September.

Imperial Gage. Large; greenish; juicy and delicious; flesh parts easily from the stone. Tree vigorous in growth and productive. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium; violet-red; yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree unusually vigorous; very productive, and well adapted to light soils. September.

October Purple. Rich, deep blue; good quality and excellent shipper. Tree remarkably vigorous and prolific. October.

Prince's Yellow Gage. Medium; golden yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary and melting; parts freely from the stone. Tree a free grower. August.

BURBANK PLUMS

PLUMS, continued

Reine Claude de Bavay. Large; greenish, marked with red; fine flavor. Tree free grower and remarkably productive. Fruit hangs on the tree unusually well. Last of September.

Shipper's Pride. Large; dark purple; fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning. Tree vigorous and hardy. Early September.

Turkish Prune. Large; dark purple; firm, rich and brisk. Tree hardy, healthy, upright and productive. September.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Many valuable fruits and flowers have come to us from Japan, but in many respects the most valuable are the Plums that have been recently introduced from that country. The trees are hardy and perfectly healthy; they are remarkably strong and beautiful growers, coming into bearing very early—orchard trees often bearing the second season after transplanting. The Japanese Plums yield immense crops of fruit which are practically exempt from the attacks of the curculio. In these varieties it is easy to have a succession of fruits, as, by proper selection, it is possible to extend the period of fruiting over about three months.

Abundance. Large; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and sweet. Trees exceedingly productive. Last of July.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and very prolific. Middle of August.

Chase (Chabot). Very large; bright reddish purple on a yellow ground; fruit well-flavored and sweet. Tree a good grower, blooming two weeks later than Abundance, and escaping the spring frost; a most abundant bearer. Last of August.

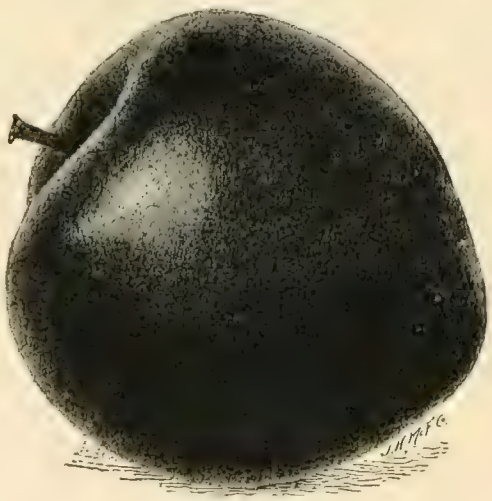
Climax. Very large; deep dark red; flesh yellow, deliciously flavored; extremely early and a leader among shipping Plums. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive. June.

Hale. Large; orange, overlaid with mottled red; flesh yellow, very delicious, slightly acid. Tree an upright grower and free bearer. Last of August.

Satsuma. Large; purplish crimson; juicy and of fine quality; pit exceedingly small, scarcely larger than a cherry stone. Tree a strong and vigorous grower. Last of August.

Red June. Medium; vermilion-red; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm and moderately juicy, slightly subacid; pit small. Tree upright, slightly spreading, vigorous, hardy and productive. Middle of July.

Wickson. Very large; glowing carmine; flesh firm, sugary and delicious; remarkable for its long-keeping qualities. Tree of upright and vigorous growth. Last of August.



CLIMAX PLUM

PEACHES

For a number of years we have given special attention to the propagation of Peach trees, and we believe that we are now the largest growers in western New York.

Our seedlings are grown from natural pits, gathered in the mountains of Tennessee and are guaranteed to be free from yellows and healthy in every respect. We give the selection of buds particular care, both as to purity and freedom from disease. It is our rule to renew our buds at least every four years from orchard trees, thus insuring their genuineness.

By thorough cultivation, our Peach trees attain a good growth in the nursery without the aid of fertilizers, forming stocky and spreading specimens, with well-developed roots. Our system of low-branching enables the trees in the orchard to be conveniently pruned, the fruit easily and cheaply picked, while there is no difficulty in cultivation.

The Peach trees supplied to our customers are dug, gathered and graded with the greatest of care, and are marketed one year old from bud. It should always be borne in mind that Peaches are produced on wood of last season's growth, hence the necessity for keeping up an ample supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

Carman. Large; yellowish white, dotted and blushed with red; flesh tender, creamy white, of a slightly vinous flavor. Free from rot. Middle of August.

Champion. Large; cream-white, with red cheek; delicious in flavor, sweet, rich and juicy; hardy and productive; a good shipper. Early August.

Chase's Early. Medium; yellowish white, covered with delicate pink; flesh white, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and healthy, and an early and prolific bearer. July.

Chair's Choice. Large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow and very firm. Ripens in October.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and luscious. Tree exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Ripens first of September.

Crawford's Late. Large; superb yellow; flesh of fine quality. Tree very productive. Last of September.

Crosby. Medium; color bright yellow, beautifully splashed with crimson; flesh light yellow and red at the stone, firm, moderately juicy and of good quality. Sept.

Early Canada. Large; fruit of fine quality and beautiful appearance. Tree is unusually hardy. Early July.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of high quality. Tree hardy and very productive; freestone. July.

Fitzgerald. Large; bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, of fine quality; small pit, perfectly free. Tree comes into bearing early; very productive and hardy. Early Sept.

Foster. Large; yellow; good quality. Tree vigorous and prolific; freestone. Tree runs uniform in size. September.

Frances. Large; deep yellow, with brilliant red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, hardy and very productive; profitable market sort; freestone. Early August.

BELLE OF GEORGIA PEACH

PEACHES, continued

Greensboro. Large; crimson, with a yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy, and extra quality for an early Peach; ripens perfectly to the pit, from which it parts freely when fully matured. The best extra-early. July.

Hill's Chili. Medium; yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half-melting, sweet, of medium quality. Tree very hardy and good bearer. September.

Iron Mountain. White; freestone; quality good; very hardy in bud; white inside at pit. September.

Klondyke. Large; skin white, covered with rich blush; flesh firm and pleasant. Tree vigorous and productive; freestone. October.

Mayflower. A new variety of the greatest merit. In color it is practically red all over, even before it is ripe enough to ship. It is the earliest Peach known and therefore extremely valuable as a market variety. A strong, thrifty grower and an abundant bearer.

Mountain Rose. Skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy and very good. Tree vigorous and productive; freestone. First of August.

MAYFLOWER PEACH

Morris White. Medium; dull creamy white, tinged with red; flesh white to the stone, juicy and delicious. Tree a moderate bearer. This variety is especially good for preserving. Middle of September.

Niagara. Large; beautiful and luscious. An excellent shipper. In Niagara county, N. Y., where it originated, it has borne heavy crops of uniformly large fruit every season for the past six years, and it has shown complete freedom from blight and other forms of decay. Early September.

Old Mixon Freestone. Large; creamish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens middle of September.

Reeve's Favorite. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy and melting. Tree hardy and vigorous; freestone. September.

Steven's Rareripe. Large; yellow, highly colored; flesh white, juicy and high-flavored; very productive and unusually free from disease. Tree a strong grower. Middle of September.

Stump the World. Large; red and white; flesh white and of fair quality; very productive. End of September.

Triumph. Large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh bright yellow; free when fully ripe. Tree a strong grower, blooms late with large flowers and is an early and abundant bearer. July.

Waddell. Large; yellow; flesh firm, rich, sweet and melting; free from rot and a good keeper. Tree a vigorous grower, very productive and very hardy in wood and fruit bud; freestone. July.

Wheatland. Large; golden yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Tree a stout and sturdy grower; a great bearer; excellent shipper; freestone. Middle of Aug.

Willett. Very large; yellow and dark red; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Fine strong grower and a free bearer; freestone. Last of Sept.

Wonderful. Large; a golden yellow, overspread with vivid carmine; flesh yellow, rich, high-flavored and delicious; exceedingly firm. Tree a vigorous grower. First of October.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most delicious of fruits, and is especially desirable because of the fact that its season of ripening is between that of the cherries and peaches. Another of its advantages is in its form of growth—trained in Espalier form, it will occupy a house wall, fence or trellis and require comparatively small space. The Apricot is subject to attacks from the curculio and requires the same treatment as plums to prevent the ravages of this pest. We offer especially hardy kinds, which will thrive in very severe climates.

Alexis. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid, rich and luscious; very hardy and abundant bearer. July.

Early Golden. Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. Early July.

Early Moorpark. Large; orange, with red cheek; sweet, juicy and rich; flavor of the finest, making it a superior kind; parts easily from the stone; very productive. July.

EARLY GOLDEN APRICOTS

QUINCES

The Quince has attracted a great deal of attention in the past few years as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space. It is productive, yields regularly, and comes into bearing early. The fruit is very desirable for canning purposes. One quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves. The Quince flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched.

Bourgeat. Large; golden yellow; very tender when cooked. The fruit can easily be kept until January. Bush is a remarkably strong grower, commences to bear very young and yields immense crops. October.

Orange. Large; golden yellow; cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Very productive. Sept.

Rea's Mammoth. Large; bright yellow; flavor very pleasing. Tree a hardy and healthy grower; very productive. September.

GRAPES

The Grape is universally considered one of the most healthful of all fruits. It is highly esteemed for its many uses and can be grown by every one who has a garden, a yard or a wall. Grape-vines can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until they cover large trees and buildings.

While results of the most favorable character may be procured from the culture of Grapes under proper conditions, they are likely to be very disappointing under bad culture or neglect. Satisfactory yields in Grape culture can be made only by close attention and forethought. Full directions for the pruning and culture of Grapes will be found in our new work on fruit-growing—"Transplanting and After-Culture."

NIAGARA GRAPES

GRAPES, continued

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Red; bunches loose; berries very large; skin thick and a good keeper. Flesh tender, meaty and juicy, of rich, aromatic flavor. Vine a strong and large grower. September.

Brighton. Coppery red, becoming purplish; bunches large and loose; berries large, vinous, rich, sweet and of the best quality; ripens early. Vine productive and vigorous, sometimes subject to mildew. September.

Campbell's Early. Black, with purple bloom; clusters and berries large and perfect; flavor rich and sweet, slightly vinous; an admirable keeper and shipper. Vine strong, vigorous and productive. September.

Catawba. Coppery red, purplish when well ripened; bunches large and loose; berries large; flavor vinous and rich. Vine is productive and uncertain except in favored locations. October.

Concord. Black, covered with bloom; bunches large and compact; berries large; skin tender, juicy, sweet and buttery. Vine very hardy, productive and reliable; healthy foliage; succeeds well over a wide territory. September.

Delaware. Light red, with violet bloom; bunches compact; berries small, sweet, sugary and vinous, with musky aroma. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely and is perfectly hardy.

Diamond. Delicate greenish white, with yellowish tinge; bunches large and compact; berries round, very few seeds, juicy and free from pulp. Vine vigorous in growth, and hardy foliage. Early September.

Empire State. White, with very light tinge of yellow; bunches large and shouldered; berries medium to large; flesh tender, sweet and sprightly. Vine vigorous, healthy and very productive. September.

Green's Early. White; bunches large and very compact; berries large, of good quality. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive. The earliest white Grape. Last of August.

Hartford Prolific. Black; bunches large and rather compact; berries large and round; skin thick; very early and reliable. Vine hardy and profuse bearer. Early September.

Moore's Early. Black, with heavy blue blooms; bunches medium; berries very large and round; flesh pulpy and of medium quality. Vine hardy and moderately prolific. First of September.

Niagara. Pale green, changing to pale yellow; bunches medium to large, compact; berries large; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive. Early September.

Pocklington. Light golden yellow; bunches medium and very large; flesh juicy and of good quality. Vine hardy, healthy and productive. Must have favorable season and good location to ripen satisfactorily. September.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Black; bunches very large; berries round and large; flesh tender juicy and sweet. Vine vigorous and a good bearer. September.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Coppery red; bunches large and compact; berries large; flesh tender, juicy and of fine quality. Vine healthy and productive. September.

Worden. Black; bunches large and handsome; berries large; sweet and lively. Vine thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy and a good bearer. September.

Our Grape-vines are headed back so that while the roots are two years', the tops are one year's growth. When planted they should be cut back to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground.

RASPBERRIES

There are two classes of Raspberries,—the red varieties and the blackcaps. The former are reproduced by suckers and root cuttings; the latter from the tips. The red varieties succeed in almost all soils, but do not thrive as well in heavy clay as in lighter ground. A heavy soil suits the blackcaps better than a sandy one. Red Raspberries can be planted in the fall or spring with success.

Alden. Large; bright black; remarkably firm. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

Cardinal. Large; red; remarkably fine. A heavy bearer and excellent for shipping purposes.

Columbian. Large; pale red; strong, robust grower, hardy and productive.

Cumberland. Very large; black; of fine quality. A hardy and vigorous grower, exceptionally productive and a good shipper.

Cuthbert. Medium; deep rich crimson; very firm; sweet and good. Vigorous grower, very productive and perfectly hardy.

Gregg. Large; black; of good quality. A hardy, vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Golden Queen. Large; beautiful amber; firm, and of fine quality. Vigorous, hardy and a free bearer.

Johnston's Sweet. Large; deep black; firm; sweet and delicious. Of great value for evaporating and canning.

King. Medium; round; light crimson; moderately firm and of excellent quality. This is the earliest red Raspberry, and unites high quality and good color, productiveness and hardiness.

Loudon. Large; beautiful red; of good quality. Bush vigorous, productive and very hardy. Fine for shipping.

Miller Early. Large; bright red; very good. Bush hardy, healthy and productive, succeeding on a variety of soils.

Mammoth Cluster. Large; black; of medium quality. Bush rank, upright grower, and has few thorns.

Marlboro. Large; light crimson; good quality and firm. Hardy and productive; the best early Red for the North.

Munger. Large; black; very productive, ripening late in the season; quality good.

Souhegan. Large; dull purple; soft, luscious and of rich, sprightly flavor. Not good for market purposes but fine for family use and one of the best varieties in cultivation for canning. Ripens late.

Shaffer's Colossal. Large; purple; soft, with subacid flavor. Plant hardy, vigorous and productive. Medium to late.

Turner. Medium; red; of fine quality. The bush is very hardy and productive, ripens early.

KING RASPBERRIES

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries may be successfully grown wherever Raspberries can be cultivated to advantage. They are an excellent and profitable plant. For garden culture, plant about 4 feet apart, rows 5 feet apart. For field culture, to supply market demands, plant 3 feet apart, rows 6 feet apart.

Early Harvest. Medium; deep glossy black. The earliest Blackberry to ripen. Requires close pruning and high culture.

Erie. Large; jet-black; quality good. Ripen early. Healthy, productive and hardy.

Eldorado. Medium; black; melting, sweet and rich. Plant hardy and very productive.

ELDORADO BLACKBERRIES

Lucretia Dewberry. A trailing form of the Blackberry. Fruit of good size; carries well; ripening between the raspberry and blackberry. Bush is hardy, vigorous and productive. In many sections it is extensively planted for market.

Mercereau. Very large; brilliant black, holding its color under all conditions; is especially sweet, rich, melting and luscious. Strong, vigorous and an enormous yielder. The hardiest of all Blackberries.

Rathbun. Extra large; jet-black; quality good; juicy, sweet and delicious. A strong erect grower and very hardy. This variety carries well to market.

Snyder. Medium; sweet and melting to the core. Very hardy and wonderfully productive.

Taylor's Prolific. Large; of fine flavor; canes of strong growth and iron-clad hardiness.

Wilson's Early. Large; very black; firm, rich, sweet and good. Ripens early and matures all its fruit rapidly. Bush tender.

Wilson, Jr. Large; luscious and sweet as soon as colored. Plant hardy, vigorous and healthy. Ripens early.

Wachusett. Medium; moderately firm, sweet and good. Likes fair soil and good culture.

CURRANTS

In many sections a favorite for many years as a fruit for family use, the introduction of the improved varieties has given the Currant a high rank as a profitable market fruit. A well-kept plantation will yield 4,000 pounds of fruit to the acre. Currants may be planted to advantage between the fruit trees in the orchard, and a large yield secured at small cost. As Currants are perfectly hardy, they do not suffer injury from the winter and can be successfully planted either in the fall or the spring.

Cherry. Large; dark red; acid and not very rich; bunches short. Plant vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. Large; red; long bunches. Exceedingly productive. The fruit is of fine quality.

CURRANTS, continued

Lee's Prolific. Large; black; of fine quality, very productive.

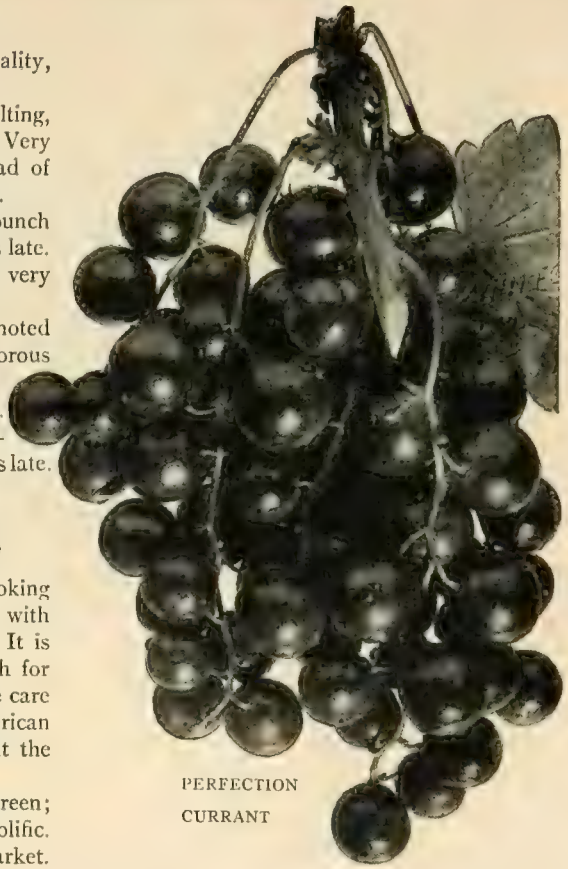
Perfection. Large; bright red; rich, melting, subacid, plenty of pulp, with few seeds. Very productive. This variety stood at the head of over sixty kinds in an experimental station.

Prince Albert. Large; bright red; bunch long. Grows erect and bears freely. Ripens late.

White Grape. Large; yellowish white; very mild acid; the best table variety.

White Imperial. Large; white; also noted for its excellence as a table fruit. Bush vigorous and very productive.

Wilder. Large; red; rich and juicy. Bush very upright and remarkably productive. Very profitable for market. Ripens late.



PERFECTION CURRANT

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is exceedingly useful for cooking when green or ripe and may be canned with much less trouble than some other kinds. It is cultivated more and more extensively both for home use and market. It requires the same care and treatment as the currant. The American varieties need close pruning every year, but the English kinds require little pruning.

Downing. American. Large; whitish green; soft, juicy and good. Plant vigorous and prolific. Excellent for family use and profitable for market.

Industry. English. Large; dark red; rich and pleasing. Plant remarkably vigorous and productive. One of the best English kinds.

Houghton's Seedling. American. Medium; pale red; sweet and juicy; free from mildew. A vigorous grower and an abundant bearer,

Red Jacket. American. Large; deep red, transparent; excellent quality. Vigorous grower; foliage healthy; not subject to mildew.

Smith's Improved. American. Large; light green; moderately firm, sweet and very good. Hardy and extremely productive.

Whitesmith. English. Large; yellowish white, slightly downy; of very fine quality.

STRAWBERRIES

Having found it practically impossible to ship Strawberries by freight with our other stock, safely and satisfactorily, we do not catalogue this fruit.

ESCULENT ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

The earliest and finest of spring vegetables, Asparagus is among the most easily cultivated and most profitable. Once planted, a bed will last for thirty years or more if it is given proper attention.

Conover's Colossal. Remarkably tender and high-flavored; superior in size and quality to any of the common varieties.

Barr's Mammoth. Another improved kind which has many elements of popular favor, especially good for market-gardeners and those who grow for canning purposes.

Palmetto. A very early variety; of excellent quality; even and regular in size.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

Myatt's Linnaeus. Without doubt the best variety in cultivation. Stock long and heavy without being stringy or tough. Flavor melting and subacid.

Ornamental Department

MORE and more it is being realized that property, no matter where located, is increased in value if properly planted with ornamental trees, shrubs, etc. The expense is small in comparison with the added value given to the property and no better investment can be made.

Our trade in this department has steadily grown, and, at this time, is of very satisfactory proportions. Our stock of ornamentals is of the very best that can be produced. Only first-class specimens are sent out to our patrons. There is no other division of horticulture in which quality counts more.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the fact that comparatively few ornamentals are handsome when delivered, however, even though they have been propagated in the most approved manner and selected with the greatest care. The lack in beauty of form when the stock is delivered does not at all mean that it will fail to grow into graceful shapes. Indeed, irregular and straggling growth while young is characteristic of many charming kinds. It should be remembered, therefore, that some varieties will not grow in good shape while in the nursery but must be planted on the lawn and given time to develop.

UPRIGHT ORNAMENTAL TREES

Those varieties which do not retain their foliage during the winter

Alder · Alnus

A striking and beautiful tree of graceful habit, stately and fine for lawn planting. Leaves delicate and beautifully cut. Vigorous and very hardy.

Ash · Fraxinus

European (F. excelsior). Rapid-growing tree which attains a considerable height, with spreading head. It has grey bark, pinnate leaves and black buds.

Gold-barked (F. aurea). Attractive at all times, but particularly in winter, on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

Beech · Fagus

Fern-leaved (F. heterophylla). A small tree with fern-like foliage, delicately cut. When fully grown, 25 to 35 ft. high; wavy, graceful foliage.

Purple-leaved (F. purpurea). A strong and vigorous tree of elegant habit, with attractive foliage which changes from crimson to purplish green. As a lawn tree, it is of striking appearance and useful for contrasting effect. 40 to 50 feet.

Rivers' Smooth-leaved Purple. A large-growing tree with purple foliage that is the finest of its kind. The leaves are always of a rich shade, varying in intensity of color from early spring to late fall.

BEECH, continued

Weeping (F. sylvatica pendula). A tree of curious and picturesque form; remarkably vigorous. The branches are twisted and sweep downward with foliage of fountain-like effect.

WEEPING BEECH

Birch · Betula

Cut-leaved Weeping (B. pendula laciniata). A tall, slender tree, which acquires with age a graceful and drooping habit. The bark is silvery white, the foliage delicately cut, and presents a fine, feathery appearance.

European White (B. alba). Very ornamental and especially good for planting along water edges. When young the tree has a dark bark and erect growth, but changes into a white-bark specimen with drooping branches.

Purple-leaved (B. foliis purpureis). A vigorous grower, with purple leaves and white bark. 20 to 25 feet high when fully matured. Like the other members of the Birch family, it is a graceful and hardy tree, suitable for the lawn, and thriving in all soils.

Catalpa

Chinese (C. Bungei). An unusual tree, dwarf, with globular head. 8 to 10 feet in diameter. Quite hardy, distinct and useful for lawn planting; foliage large and glossy; rather shy bloomer.

Western (C. speciosa). Ornamental as a flowering tree and durable as timber; highly valued in the central states; tall, hardy, quick of growth, and thrives in almost any soil. The Catalpa flowers in July, when few trees are in bloom. Blooms are large and quite fragrant. Very effective, tropical-looking, low trees.

PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH (SEE PAGE 22)

Flowering Cherry · Cerasus

Dwarf White-flowering (C. humilis fl. pl.). A pretty little tree with double white flowers, which blooms in May. Grows 10 to 12 feet in width

Japan Weeping (C. rosea pendula). A compact, weeping tree, so small that it can be used in very limited areas. The drooping branches almost meet the ground and in May they are hung with innumerable delicate pink flowers. At this season nothing surpasses it in beauty and at all times the foliage is good and the tree is attractive.

Japan Rose-flowering (C. Japonica rosea). An upright form of the double rose-flowering Cherry from Japan. A small tree with flowers which are double, tinted with shades of rose and pink. Flowers freely in May.

Large Double-flowering (C. alba flore pleno). Blooms in May, with clusters of peculiar white flowers that almost cover the tree. It has good and dense foliage, and is 15 to 20 feet high when fully grown, and of the easiest culture.

Red-flowering (C. Sieboldii alba plena). Semi-double flowers, tinged with red. Very desirable because of their free and early flowering.

CATALPA BUNGEI (SEE PAGE 23)

Chestnut · Castanea

American Sweet (C. Americana). A widely known native variety. A stately tree, with broad leaves, very handsome when in full bloom; produces fruit of small size.

Japan (C. Japonica). One of the finest of the imported varieties, entirely hardy. Fruit very large.

Spanish (C. vesca). Valuable both for ornament and fruit. It makes a handsome lawn tree and produces much larger fruit than the American variety.

Paragon (C. vesca). A Spanish Chestnut which gives unusually large fruit and is highly productive.

Crab · Pyrus

Bechtel's Double-flowering American (P. angustifolia). The most beautiful of the many flowering Crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large and fragrant flowers of a delicate pink. Beautiful from a distance. The flowers resemble small roses. Blooms quite young.

Flowering Dogwood · Cornus

White-flowering (C. florida). An American species, of spreading, irregular habit, growing from 16 to 25 feet in height. The flowers are produced in spring, before the leaves appear, and are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They closely follow the magnolias in bloom and last about two weeks.

Red-flowering (C. flore rubro). Similar to the well-known American kind, except that the flowers are suffused with bright red. It is one of the very finest flowering trees and blooms when quite young.

Elm · Ulmus

American White, or **Weeping** (U. Americana). The well-known native sort, so familiar in New England and which grows well in other sections. It is of rapid growth and unsurpassed for city and suburb planting.

English (U. campestris). Equally as fine and imposing as the American variety; adapts itself well to unfavorable conditions. The leaves are smaller and the bark darker.

Camperdown Weeping (U. scabra pendula). Very progressive and graceful, with drooping branches; one of the best of the weeping trees. It is of rank growth, with large, dark green and glossy leaves, forming finely shaped head. The foliage is luxuriant.

FLOWERING DOGWOOD

ELM, continued

English Cork-barked (U. suberosa). A tree of fine habit, young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides.

Huntingdon (U. montana Huntingdoni). Of very erect habit and of rapid growth. A tree of great vigor, with clean and smooth bark.

Horse-Chestnut · Æsculus

Red-flowering (Æ. rubicunda). Very showy; of fine, pyramidal habit. Valuable because of the absence of fruit.

White-flowering (Æ. Hippocastanum). One of the most desirable trees for lawn, park or street. Beautiful and of regular outline. Exceedingly hardy and free from all diseases.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud
Cercis

American (C. Canadensis). A native tree of medium size and irregularly formed; beautiful heart-shaped leaves of pure green; very ornamental. Before the foliage appears, it is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers.

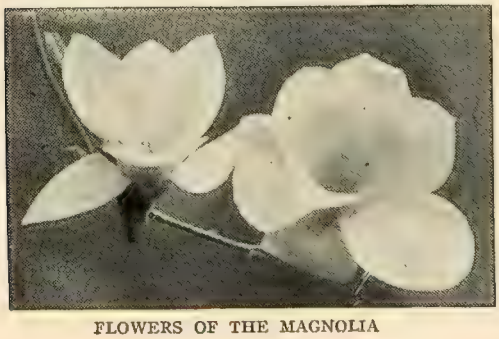
Japan (C. Japonica). Deep green, heart-shaped leaves; large, very pink flowers. Valuable as a small tree.

Laburnum · Cytisus

Common, or **Golden Chain.** Smooth and shining foliage, with peculiar chain-like blossoms that are highly prized. It blooms in June.

Larch · Larix

European (L. Europæa). A fine, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, with drooping branches; valuable for timber.



FLOWERS OF THE MAGNOLIA

AMERICAN LINDEN

Linden, or Lime · Tilia

American, or **Basswood** (T. Americana). Grows rapidly to a large size, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European (T. Europæa). A fine pyramidal tree. Flowers fragrant and leaves of large size.

Liquidambar

Sweet Gum, or **Bilsted** (L. styraciflua). Of medium size and moderate growth; form round-headed or tapering; foliage resembling that of the maple, star-shaped. Bark corky.

Magnolias

Cucumber (M. acuminata). A beautiful tree, attaining a height of from 60 to 90 feet, leaves from 6 to 9 inches long, bluish green; flowers yellow, with purple tint. Fruit when green resembles a cucumber.

Chinese White (M. conspicua). A tree of small size; flowers deep and cup-like, waxy; blooms in April.

Soulange (M. Soulangeana). Among the hardiest and finest of the foreign varieties. It has large purple and white flowers, and blooms later than the Chinese variety.

Maple · Acer

Ash-leaved (A. negundo fraxinifolium) A rapid-growing tree of erect form. Leaves like those of the ash. It withstands cold and dryness, and is improved by close pruning.

Japan (A. palmatum). Large-growing shrub, with small leaves of coppery green. Very desirable for planting as a single tree on the lawn.

Blood-leaved (A. palmatum atropurpureum). Foliage of blood-red color, pretty through all the season; generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson.

Norway (A. platanoides). Handsome, of large growth, well-formed, round head of spreading branches; broad, deep leaves. Strong, compact and hardy.

JAPANESE MAPLE

NORWAY MAPLE

Purple-leaved (A. purpurea). Tree of robust habit, foliage deep green on the upper surface, purplish red underneath. This kind gives a fine effect when planted with golden-leaved trees.

Schwedler's Norway (A. Schwedlerii). The young shoots and leaves are of a bright purplish or crimson color, changing to purplish green. This is one of the best of the Maples, with crimson-red and purple tint which contrasts brightly with the delicate green of spring.

Sycamore, or **European** (A. Pseudo-platanus). Handsome tree of upright growth; large leaves; bark smooth and color half-gray; 25 to 30 feet. This Maple is especially valuable for planting with other trees.

Red, or **Scarlet** (A. rubrum). A native tree, doing well in damp positions and conspicuous in spring for its masses of red blossoms and in fall for its glowing crimson foliage. One of the most popular and ornamental species of Maple.

Sugar, or **Rock** (A. saccharinum). Pyramidal in form, thrives in almost any soil, growing into a straight and beautiful tree of good proportion. Valuable for sugar and as an ornamental tree. It is especially excellent for solitary or roadside plantings.

MAPLE, continued

Silver-leaved, or **White** (A. Dasycarpum). The familiar tree of our village streets. This is a reliable grower in every section, maturing rapidly, but comparatively short-lived.

Wier's Cut-leaved (A. Wierii laciniatum). A variety of the Silver Maple, with leaves cut more deeply. It has slender branches that droop gracefully, and grows very rapidly.

Mountain Ash · Sorbus

American (S. Americana). A tree of medium size, with clusters of orange-colored berries, from midsummer until frost. It is highly ornamental, especially through the fall and winter.

European (S. aucuparia). A more desirable variety than the American, of finer growth and form. It blooms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters.

Oak-leaved (S. quercifolia). A hardy tree of fine pyramidal shape. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. A fine tree for the lawn.

Peach · Persica

Double Rose-flowering (P. rosea flore pleno). Flowers double; pale rose-colored, showy and beautiful in bloom.

Double White-flowering (P. alba flore pleno). Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double. Perfectly hardy. Should be planted with the rose-colored kinds for contrast.

Plane Tree · Platanus

Oriental Plane (P. orientalis). Leaves heart-shaped at base, deeply cut. Is among our tallest trees, growing rapidly into massive proportions. Hardy and free from disease. It does well in cities and near the seashore.

Poplar · Populus

Bolleana. Recently introduced and of much value. Habit similar to the Lombardy Poplar. Bluish gray bark; dark green leaves, which are white underneath.

Carolina (P. monilifera). A sure and rapid grower, with heart-shaped leaves that are glossy and fresh-looking. Largely planted in cities and for shade about new grounds.

ORIENTAL PLANE

POPLAR, continued

Lombardy (P. fastigiata). A tall form which contrasts nicely with the rounded outline of other trees. It branches from the ground, and is valuable for tree hedge purposes.

Silver-leaved (P. alba). Of wide-spreading habit, growing rapidly, and flourishing anywhere. Leaves large, lobed, glossy green above and white as snow beneath.

Maidenhair Tree · Salisburia

Ginkgo (S. adiantifolia). Remarkable in that it has the characteristics both of conifers and deciduous trees. Beautiful, rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Tall and upright, of rapid growth, rare and elegant.

Thorn · Cratægus

Double Pink (C. rosea flore pleno). Strong and hardy, these dense and bushy little trees occupy but little space and give much satisfaction. They may be trimmed into hedges. Flowering abundantly in May and June, they are fragrant and showy. Blossoms double and rose-colored.

CAROLINA POPLAR (SEE PAGE 27)

Double White (C. alba flore pleno). This variety differs from the foregoing only in the color of its flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet (C. coccinea flore pleno Paulii). Fine, double crimson flowers. Most conspicuous and attractive when in full bloom.

Tulip Tree · Liriodendron

White Wood (erroneously Yellow Poplar). A large native tree, pyramidal in habit, with broad, fiddle-shaped leaves and tulip-like flowers, produced after the tree has attained maturity. This tree must have room, but is very fine for any open situation. Bark smooth; leaves fiddle-shaped and glossy.

Walnut · Juglans

Butternut (J. cinerea). A native tree. Size medium, head spreading, bark gray, foliage attractive. Nut oblong and rough.

Black (J. nigra). Is noted for its large size and majestic habits. Bark very dark and deeply ridged. Foliage handsome. Nut round and very palatable.

English, or **Madeira Nut** (J. regia). Comes from Persia. A handsome tree larger than a butternut. Nut round and finely flavored.

Willow · Salix

Weeping (S. Babylonica). The well-known variety with long branches which droop gracefully and sway with every breeze. It matures rapidly and makes an admirable shade tree. Valuable as a single specimen to contrast with upright trees.

Kilmarnock (S. pendula). Has unique, umbrella shape, silvery gray leaves and is vigorous in all soils; an exceedingly graceful tree, but likely to grow coarse in extreme age.

New American (S. purpurea). Pretty and graceful, with slender drooping branches and narrow, silvery gray leaves. Similar in habit to Kilmarnock, but more graceful and generally satisfactory as a lawn tree.

Rosemary (S. rosmarinifolia). A dwarf Willow of fine growth, with long, silky foliage, white underneath. Very ornamental.

Laurel-leaved (S. pentandra, or laurifolia). A handsome, close-growing tree, or good in bush form. Leaves dark, glossy green and highly ornamental. Excellent for seashore planting. One of the best Willows.

EVERGREEN TREES

For many years we have given close attention to the propagation and cultivation of evergreen trees, and our present stock comprises a large collection of all the best kinds. We grow and catalogue only those varieties that can be most successfully transplanted, and can recommend and furnish no other sorts than those named herein.

Evergreens are exceedingly difficult to transplant and they should never be set in the fall. In planting, the soil should be firmly and thoroughly pressed down in close contact with all the roots. Heavy watering at the time of planting and for some weeks thereafter is essential to success.

Arborvitæ · Thuja

American (T. occidentalis). Slender and pyramidal, with soft, flat filaments of foliage. Upright in growth, it is desirable for formal plantings. Can be sheared for hedge purposes.

Hovey's Golden (T. Hoveyi). A seedling from the American, with heavy golden foliage and quite dwarfish.

Pyramidal (T. pyramidalis). A strong and rapid grower; best of its kind; more dense than the familiar American variety. Perfectly hardy.

Siberian (T. Sibirica). The hardiest of all kinds, especially valuable for cold climates; dense and shapely; of medium height.

Tom Thumb (T. Ellwangeriana). Pretty and hardy, with silvery foliage; low-growing and compact. Valuable for small enclosures.

Fir · Picea

Balsam (P. abies balsamea). Very erect and regular, pyramidal in shape; foliage dark green. Grows rapidly and is hardy.

Nordmann's Silver (P. Nordmanniana). Foliage massive, dark green; a very handsome tree throughout the year.

Juniper · Juniperus

Irish (J. Hibernica). A slender tree, very useful for formal planting with other evergreens, and for small yards, rockeries, etc. Erect, dense conical outline; resembles a pillar of green.

Pine · Pinus

Austrian, or **Black** (P. Austriaca). Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green. Growth rapid. Makes a large, spreading tree.

Heavy Wooded (P. ponderosa). The noble Pine of our northwest coasts, where it often attains a height of 100 feet; perfectly hardy, a rapid grower and silvery green.

Scotch (P. sylvestris). Fine, robust, rapid-growing, with stout erect shoots and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter.

Retinospora · Chamæcyparis

Green (R. plumosa). Attractive because of its remarkable brightness and delicacy of the foliage tints, and the constant and attractive coloring. This variety is a bright golden, and is especially handsome for contrasts in groups.

RETINOSPORA, continued

Silver (R. squarrosa). The foliage is feathery, of a rich, steel-blue; one of the most showy and attractive of the class.

Lawson's Cypress (R. Lawsoniana). Tall and graceful, with bright, grayish green foliage; very beautiful, but should not be planted in the extreme North.

Spruce · Abies

Alcock's (A. Alcockiana). A beautiful tree of close habit; foliage of pale green, silvery underneath.

Colorado Blue (A. pungens glauca). One of the hardiest and most beautiful; foliage of a rich blue. It is a strong and hardy grower.

Hemlock (A. Canadensis). A most graceful and beautiful variety, quite different from all others. Branches droop and the dark foliage is very delicate.

Norway (A. excelsa). Very hardy; of lofty and rapid growth; very popular for planting as single specimens and windbreaks; branches sweeping, feathery, graceful.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA

SPRUCE, continued

Koster's Blue (A. Kosteriana). Now regarded as the best blue kind. Its striking color, really blue, makes it very superior

White (A. alba). Of medium size; foliage silvery gray, bark like-colored; very hardy and valuable.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Ashberry · Mahonia

Holly-leaved (M. aquifolia). The handsome prickly foliage is deep glossy green in spring, turning to bright bronze in winter. In May little yellow flowers are produced One of the most popular of the dwarf evergreen shrubs and very ornamental.

Box · Buxus

Dwarf (B. suffruticosa). Invaluable for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations and in tubs for formal gardens, terraces and porches. Close-growing, with oval, dark, shining foliage. Thrives best in shade.

Garland Flower · Daphne Cneorum

A charming dwarf evergreen; flowers bright pink and fragrant; blooms almost constantly from May until September. Leaves closely set, narrow, glossy.

Mountain Laurel · Kalmia Latifolia

Glossy green, shining foliage; bears flowers in large clusters and delicate pink in color. Hardy even in northern New England. Not difficult to grow as a shrub, requiring reasonably damp location, and preferring deep, leaf-mold soil

Rhododendron

Superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clusters of magnificent flowers, but they require a somewhat shady situation, and are of varying colors,—white, red and purple being the most attractive. This beautiful plant comes in a number of varieties, some of them quite hardy, and all well repaying one for the special attention required to secure the best results.

BUXUS PYRAMIDALIS (PYRAMIDAL BOX)

BORDER OF RHODODENDRONS

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

The shrub is an important feature in the proper planting of any grounds. Individual specimens and groups alike have spheres of great usefulness. A little care will give a collection of shrubs which affords a succession of bloom from the opening of spring until frost. Selection of varieties with purple and yellow leaves will give contrast, and after the leaves are gone the brilliant fruits of some kinds and bright bark of other varieties will serve to vary the monotony of winter.

Althæa, or Rose of Sharon · Hibiscus

Double Purple (A. purpurea flore pleno). One of the best of the fine free-growing flowering shrubs. All of the family are very desirable because of their season of bloom—in August and September, when scarcely any other tree is in bloom.

Double Red (A. rubra flore pleno). Another good kind which will grow almost anywhere from Ontario southward. It is a free grower and not particular as to soil.

Double Pink and White, Variegated (A. variegata flore pleno). Similar to the above, except in the color of the blossoms.

Variegated-leaved (A. flore pleno folia variegata). The distinctive mark of this variety is in the variegation of the leaves which are white and green.

Meehani (A. Syriacus). Generally admitted to be the best of the variegated-leaved class. Leaves are white and green, flowers of satiny lavender and single, with purple blotches at the base. Blooms freely from June to autumn. A new variety which has recently been introduced and quite distinct from other kinds on account of its single flower.

Azaleas

Chinese (A. mollis). Variety red, yellow, rose and orange. There is no more ornamental shrub. It blooms in great abundance during the early spring. Flowers are very attractive and the contrast of colors is striking.

Almond · Amygdalus

Double Rose-flowering (A. Japonica fl. pl.). A beautiful small shrub, flowering freely in May before the leaves appear; blooms double, rose-like and charming.

Double White-flowering (A. Japonica flora alba plena). Direct and slender branches, completely covered in May with small, very double, fragrant white flowers.

Barberry · Berberis

Purple-leaved (B. purpurea). A very rich kind, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple foliage and fruit. It is very effective, whether in groups or planted single.

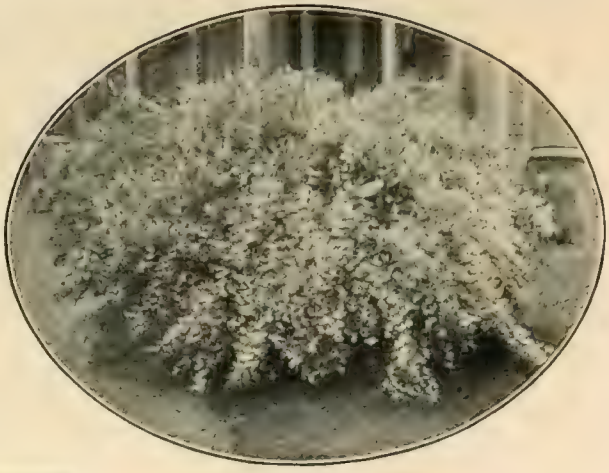
Thunberg's (B. Thunbergii). A Japan introduction; very pretty, dwarf, delicate foliage; blooms beautifully; coppery red in autumn.

Sweet-scented Shrub · Calycanthus Floridus

As the allspice of our grandmother's garden, this old-fashioned shrub was a great favorite. It grows well almost anywhere and thrives alike in shade or open. The aromatic fragrance is especially pleasing Chocolate-colored flowers.

Pepper Bush · Clethra Alnifolia

Sweet Pepper. A sturdy and compact shrub of dense growth, producing slender spikes of fragrant white flowers in midsummer. It blooms abundantly at a time when little else is in blossom.



DEUTZIA GRACILIS

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA (SEE PAGE 34)

Japanese Rose · Kerria

Globe Flower (K. Japonica). A shrub from Japan, with bright green leaves, shading, in autumn, to tones of yellow; flowers numerous, bright yellow, in bloom from June to Oct.

Flowering Currant · Ribes

Yellow-flowering (R. aureum). This is prized for its wealth of fragrant flowers in early spring and for its hardiness. Blooms in May; showy yellow blooms. Bright autumn foliage.

Crimson-flowering (R. sanguineum). Of the same general erect-growing habit; leaves resembling those of the common currant. Profusely covered with rose-colored flowers early in spring.

Deutzia

Double White-flowering (D. candidissima). Profuse-flowering; generally hardy, and well adapted to ordinary soils. Double pure white flowers, borne in panicles.

Double-flowering (D. crenata). Flowers white, tinged with rose; blooms middle of June.

Lemoine's (D. Lemoinei). Spreading branches, leaves light green, and snow-white flowers. Very vigorous and productive.

Slender-branched (D. gracilis). Flowers white; graceful; leaves bright green.

Pearl Bush · Exochorda

Grandiflora. A hardy flowering shrub of great merit. The branches are slender, the leaves small, and it has very fragrant clusters of star-shaped flowers. It will attain a height of from 10 to 12 feet and can be trimmed to any desired form.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (SEE PAGE 35)

Elder · Sambucus

Golden (S. aurea). A shrub of strong growth, easy of culture, ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage. Its bright yellow leaves are attractive throughout the season.

Variegated-leaved (S. variegata). Mottled green and pale yellow leaves are the distinguishing features of this variety. It is excellent for massing and valuable for shaded places.

Golden Bell · Forsythia

Weeping (F. suspensa). This familiar hardy shrub comes into bloom just as winter is leaving, and the golden yellow flowers are especially attractive because of the season. This variety is characterized by a graceful drooping habit. Excellent for covering arches, trellises and stone walls.

Viridissima. Bark and foliage dark green color; beautiful yellow flowers; narrow oblong leaves of bright glossy green.

HIBISCUS (SEE PAGE 32)

Filbert · Corylus

Purple-leaved (C. purpurea). A conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves, distinct and fine. The color is permanent.

Fringe

Purple (Rhus Cotinus). Sometimes known as Purple Mist, Smoke Tree and Smoke Plant. During middle summer it is covered with loose panicles of curious fringe-like flowers.

White (Chionanthus Virginica). This superb shrub attains a size from 10 to 20 feet; has a compact and roundish form; large, glossy leaves and drooping white flowers; in May and June.

Honeysuckle, Upright · Lonicera

Fragrant (L. fragrantissima). Blooms in April; small and creamy white flowers of delightful fragrance. Foliage deep green.

Red Tartarian (L. Tatarica rubra). A well-known old-fashioned sort, which blooms in May. It has slender and upright branches with small, bright pink flowers, followed by red or orange-yellow berries.

White Tartarian (L. Tatarica alba). Same as the Red Tartarian, except in its beautiful white flowers, by reason of which it is fine for planting with other varieties for contrast.

Hydrangea

Arborescens sterilis. Superb new variety of the hardy native species found wild generally in the eastern states. Absolutely hardy, of easy culture, and an exceedingly prolific bloomer; flowers extraordinarily large, pure white, remaining intact long after the leaves have fallen. Far superior to the old Hydrangeas; one of the most striking and beautiful shrubs of its season, suggesting the descriptive synonym "Hills of Snow."

LILAC

HYDRANGEA, continued

Paniculata grandiflora. The one absolutely hardy Hydrangea. It thrives in all soil, grows rapidly and blooms profusely from July to September. There is no more choice shrub. It is equally valuable for planting singly or in masses and can be grown both in tree and shrub.

Thomas Hogg. This kind may be planted in the open ground if slightly protected during the winter. The flower is pure white.

Japan Quince · Cydonia Japonica

An old-fashioned shrub, very ornamental in the early spring, the bright scarlet flowers completely covering the branches before the leaves appear. It has small thorns; good for hedges.

Lilac · Syringa

Bertha Dammann. A single white variety, with flowers in large trusses; a profuse bloomer, and desirable in every respect.

Cœrulea superba. A strong grower, attractive and unique, with very large trusses of delicate lilac flowers, hardy and free-blooming.

Otaska. Foliage is a deep green; immense clusters of rose-colored flowers are produced in July. Most frequently planted in tubs and vases. Does well in somewhat sheltered places.

Giant Tree Lilac. A species from Japan. Leaves thick, pointed, leathery and dark. Flowers in very large panicles; creamy white and privet-like. Makes a small tree and is desirable because of its distinct foliage and late bloom.

Large-flowered White. Very large, pure white trusses of flowers, bush similar in habit to the common purple variety.

Leon Simon. A double variety, with compact panicles of bluish crimson flowers. A distinct and very showy variety.

Marie Le Graye. Generally regarded as the best white kind. The bush is small and especially adapted for forcing. It produces large panicles of fine white flowers, pleasingly fragrant.

Persian. Grows from 4 to 6 feet, with small foliage and bright purple flowers.

Common Purple. The well-known Lilac of the old-time garden, hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and flowers freely; blooms of medium size, bluish purple.

Souvenir de la Spath. A distinct and very beautiful kind. Trusses immense, very compact, of a deep purplish red.

Villosa. A Japan introduction; large and branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when opened and fragrant; blooms two weeks later than the other varieties.

Plum · Prunus

Purple-leaved (P. Pissardii). Wood and leaf of a rich, peculiarly vivid dark purple; bright scarlet when young. Flowers small, white.

Double-flowering (P. triloba). A very pretty shrub, hardy and desirable; flowers an inch or more in diameter, semi-double, delicat pink in color, appearing in May and completel covering the bushes.

SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER (SEE PAGE 36)

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI

Strawberry Tree · Euonymus

Strawberry Bush (E. Americana). An erect shrub, with good foliage. The chief beauty consists of the bright red berries, hanging in graceful clusters from the end of the branches until midwinter.

Syringa, or Mock Orange · Philadelphus

Garland (P. coronaria). A well-known shrub of vigorous habit, very hardy, of large, handsome foliage, with beautiful white flowers, highly scented.

Golden Mock Orange (P. coronarius aureus). Foliage golden yellow, retaining its lovely color all through the season; white flowers; especially good for setting with other shrubs to give contrast.

Spiræa

Anthony Waterer. A low and compact bush, covered nearly the whole season with deep crimson flowers. Desirable for massing or bedding, as well as single specimens, and can be grown as a pot plant for house decoration.

Aurea. A striking variety of decided beauty; leaves bordered with golden yellow; branches covered in June with small double white flowers.

Blue (Caryopteris). Compact, usually 3 to 4 feet high, leaves coarsely toothed, grayish green; bears profusely of lavender-blue flowers in summer and early autumn.

Bumaldi. The everblooming Spirea. Dwarf and compact in habit; leaves bright green, with variegations of yellow, flowers deep pink; blooms throughout the summer and autumn.

Callosa. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; blooms nearly all summer and is a very free grower.

Prunifolia. Pure white flowers, resembling daisies, blooming in May and remaining on for weeks. Very hardy and of dwarf habit.

Reevesii. Flowers white, quite large, borne in clusters, entirely covering the plant; blooms in June. Leaves narrow and pointed.

Thunbergii. Dwarf in habit, with graceful form, slender and drooping branches; narrow green foliage; small white flowers; among the earliest of the Spireas to bloom.

Van Houttei. An upright grower; flowers pure white; borne in dense clusters along the full length of the branches. Very hardy.

Snowball · Viburnum

Common (V. sterilis). A well-known shrub of large size; very popular, bearing globular clusters of pure white flowers the latter part of May.

New Japan (V. plicatum). Moderate in size, of compact habit; leaves distinctly crinkled; flower-balls very solid, white and handsome. Blooms later than the common variety. One of the finest shrubs for which we are indebted to Japan, and superior to the old kind.

Snowberry · Symphoricarpus Racemosus

A popular shrub, with large white berries and small pink flowers, the berries hanging on the plant throughout the winter.

Sumac · Rhus

Cut-leaved (R. laciniata). The most ornamental variety of this very useful class of small trees. As an individual plant, it makes a beautiful specimen. The suckers form a large clump; chiefly used in massing for landscape effects.

Tamarix

African (T. Africana). A beautiful shrub, resembling the juniper, with small leaves and delicate flowers. Handsome foliage; upright habit; flowers in May.

WEIGELA ROSEA

Weigela · Diervilla

Deboisi. Hardy, free-flowering, of spreading habit; very showy. Deep rose-colored flowers.

Eva Rathke. Flowers brilliant crimson; a distinct and clear shade; very floriferous. Effective in borders and groups of trees.

Pascal. A dark red variety, almost a constant bloomer, producing white flowers in profusion after other kinds have ceased to bloom.

Rosea. Very compact in habit; fine rose-colored blossoms, large, showy, blooms in June.

Variegated-leaved. Of dwarf habit; flowers nearly white; leaves bordered with yellowish white, making the bush conspicuous throughout the season.

Van Houttei. White flowers in clusters 1 inch in diameter. Its gay-colored foliage contrasts nicely with the green of other shrubs.

White-flowered. A vigorous and erect grower, reaching large size; flowers pure white, blooming from June until autumn.

Winged Burning Bush · Euonymus Alatus

Corked Bark. Dwarf and compact in habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. The bright green leaves turn brilliant scarlet in autumn.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM (SEE PAGE 36)

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Trees and shrubs are no more essential to the comfort and beauty of the home grounds than Climbing Vines. They display a wealth of beauty when in the glory of full bloom, mature quickly, give shade and flowers over porches and trellises, and tone down the abrupt angles of buildings. Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention other than to occasionally trim them.

Ampelopsis

American Ivy, or **Virginia Creeper** (A. quinquefolia). A rapid grower, with beautiful dark green foliage, turning to rich crimson in the fall. The conspicuous blooms are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries.

Japanese, or **Boston Ivy** (A. Veitchii). Leaves slightly smaller and more ivy-like than those of the American Ivy. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant should have slight protection the first winter but after that will take care of itself. The roots find nourishment in poor soil and it is a rapid grower. The most popular Ivy for covering buildings and walls.

Dutchman's Pipe · Aristolochia

Sipho. A strong and rapid-growing tropical vine, with magnificent light green foliage; curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers. It will give a quick and dense shade and is splendidly adapted for arbors and trellises.

Akebia

Quinata. Has dark green leaves and purple flowers, blooming in early summer. Grows best in sunny places and is seldom attacked by insects.

Honeysuckle · Lonicera

Chinese Twining (L. Japonica). This vine holds its foliage nearly all winter. It blooms in July and September, with a profusion of buds delicately tinted with pink and opening into fragrant pink and white flowers. Very sweet.

Hall's Japan (L. Halliana). An evergreen variety; peculiar white flowers, changing into yellow; very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November; glossy light green leaves.

Japan Golden-leaved (L. Brachypoda aurea reticulata). Foliage beautifully tinted with yellow; valuable for color contrast with other kinds; flowers cream-colored and fragrant.

Monthly Fragrant (L. Belgica). In bloom almost all summer; flowers red and yellow; foliage attractive.

HONEYSUCKLE, continued

Scarlet Trumpet (L. sempervirens). A strong grower, producing scarlet flowers that continue all summer; leaves bluish green. A very pretty and desirable sort.

Siberian (L. Alberti). Narrow leaves of bluish color, on slender, drooping branches. The plant is a very pretty little bush with wonderfully attractive blossoms. They are thickly set on the branches, unusually large, of porcelain-blue color, with a very sweet fragrance.

Ivy · Hedera

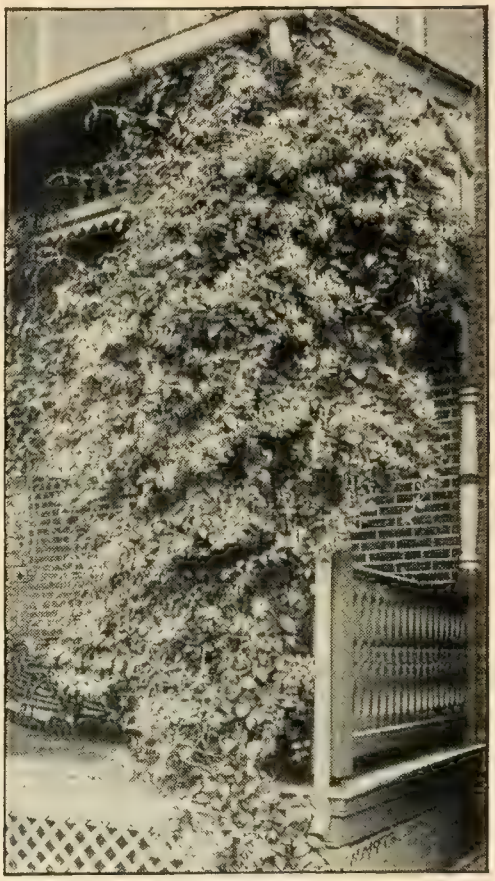
English (H. Helix). Evergreen vine; thick, green leaves; very popular for an evergreen carpet beneath trees where grass will not grow, to cover buildings, trunks of trees, etc. It grows in almost any soil and is fond of shady places; in northern localities, sometimes winter-kills if exposed to the sun. Should be planted in a northern exposure.

Variegated-leaved. Has smaller leaves than the preceding; variegated with white.

Silk Vine · Periploca

Graeca. A vigorous high-climbing vine; handsome foliage and fragrant flowers; thrives in almost any well-drained soil; hardy as far north as New York, and may be grown with protection in colder climate; flowers bluish purple; leaves dark green and glossy.

TRUMPET VINE



HONEYSUCKLE

Trumpet Vine · Bignonia

Bignonia, or **Scarlet** (B. radicans). A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers. It clings tenaciously and grows rapidly; blooms in August. The only thoroughly hardy variety of this vine.

Chinese (B. grandiflora). The orange-red flowers are larger and earlier than those of the other kind, and it is a more bushy grower.

Wistaria · Glycine

Chinese Purple (W. Chinensis purpurea). A very rapid grower, sometimes making 20 feet of wood in a single season; bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in late spring and early fall; unusually hardy.

Chinese White (W. Chinensis alba). Similar in form to the above, except in the color of the flowers, which in this case are pure white. Planted together with the Purple, a most magnificent effect is obtained.

CLEMATIS

These vines flower profusely and are the most showy and effective of the hardy climbers. All the kinds we offer are entirely hardy, most of them lavish bloomers. The majority of them will blossom the first season after planting. We deliver the root only. A rich soil of a light, loamy character is the best for Clematis and a little mixture of lime will make it better. Mulching with half-rotted manure at the approach of winter tends to increase the strength of the plants and size of the flowers.

Alexandra. Flowers large, pale reddish violet; free grower and a continuous bloomer. June to October.

Duchess of Edinburg. Pure white, double flowers, deliciously scented.

Fair Rosamond. Color white, with bluish cast and a wine-red bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, 6 inches across and abundant in early summer.

Flammula. Vigorous, slender stems, attains a height of from 10 to 15 feet; leaves dark green; flowers white; blooms in late summer or early autumn; requires a sunny position.

Henryi. Flowers large, beautiful creamy white; a robust and free-flowering variety.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Flowers of large size, pure white, producing profusely from June to October.

Jackmanni. Large, deep purple flowers, velvety in their richness; free in growth; an abundant bloomer and strong grower.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Kermesina splendida. Blooms more profusely than any other variety, commencing in early summer and continuing through the season, literally covered with scarlet-crimson flowers. Not subject to blight and a vigorous grower.

Lanuginosa candida. Blooms 6 inches in diameter, single, grayish white, turning to pure white. June to October.

Lawsoniana. Continuous bloomer; opens a rich rosy purple, gradually changing to a mauve-purple.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Violet-red, large flowers, free-flowering and a continuous bloomer.

Mongolica. A new early variety, very similar to the popular *Clematis paniculata.* Bears panicles of white flowers, begins to bloom in June and is very pleasing.

Paniculata. A strong and luxuriant grower, with handsome green foliage; blooming in August in a sheet of fragrant star-like flowers, delicately scented. The foliage remains fresh and green until early winter.

Ramona. An American seedling, strong and rampant grower; very hardy. A free and perpetual bloomer; large and attractive.

Rubella. A continuous bloomer; flowers large, color deep claret, giving it a distinct appearance. June to October.

Star of India. Very pretty; flowers reddish plum, changing to violet-purple, with red bars in the center of each leaf. A variety of great merit. July to October.

Viticella rubra grandiflora. A fine bloomer; flowers large, handsome and rich scarlet-red. July to August.

HEDGE OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

Whether for ornament, shelter, screens or defense, many of the deciduous and evergreen shrubs may be used to advantage for hedge planting. The kinds listed below are especially useful in this connection.

Berberis Thunbergii

Small foliage, changing to a deep red in the autumn; desirable for grouping.

Dwarf Box

Hardy evergreen, with bright glossy leaves. Thrives best in half-shade.

Japan Quince

Grows compactly and submits to any amount of pruning; flowers bright and free.

Osage Orange

Highly esteemed in the West and South. Not hardy enough for Northern planting.

Honey Locust

A very hardy plant which has been found to be one of the cheapest and best varieties for defensive hedge purposes.

California Privet

Rapid-growing; makes a handsome hedge; thornless, thick, glossy leaves, remaining until late in the fall. In general cultivation, and growing especially well along the seashore.

Ibota Privet

A large shrub of upright and compact habit; leaves dark green and glossy; flowers white, in numerous clusters; berries are black with bloom.

Amoor River Privet

(*Ligustrum Ibota Amurense*)

Superior to the California variety in that it is evergreen in all except the coldest climates and the highest latitudes. It grows freely, and the fine flowers and berries add greatly to its appearance. Evergreen in the South and nearly so in all sections.

The following shrubs will also be found desirable for ornamental hedging, descriptions of which will be found under "Hardy Flowering Shrubs" in this Catalogue: **Purple Barberry, Altheas, Spireas, Tartarian Honeysuckle.**

Roses

WE AIM to grow on their own roots such varieties as give the best results by that method of propagation, but we have found from experience that some kinds produce a better growth and a far better bloom from budded plants. There is little danger of "suckers" if the budded plant is placed in the ground so that the junction of the stalk and scion is at least 3 inches below the surface.

Every garden may be made to give an abundance of Roses in season. Failures in the culture of Roses almost invariably are due to the planting of inferior bushes. Hundreds of thousands of weak and puny hothouse plants are sent out over the United States every year at a very low price, and comparatively few of them give satisfactory returns in growth or bloom. Our Roses cost more than this inferior stock, yet we give our customers as much for their money as any firm in the country. Our bushes are grown out-of-doors, in ordinary soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to produce. If properly planted and cared for, they will give perfect satisfaction. Our list of Roses includes about all the desirable varieties. Every kind we offer has shown decided merit in repeated tests.

The Roses we list are divided into four general classes: Hardy, Tender, Climbing and Moss. The Hardy varieties include Hybrid Perpetuals, or Remontants—the varieties which usually bloom profusely during June and occasionally through the summer and autumn; Austrian, the variety of yellow Roses which bloom but once in a season; and all other kinds which will live out-of-doors without protection throughout the winter. These are all suited for the garden and thrive best in the open air, none of them requiring winter protection. The varieties in the Tender class include Teas, Bourbons, Bengals or Chinas, Noisettes, and all the kinds which are suited for open grounds or house culture not named in the hardy class. These are all tender Roses and must be removed to the house during the winter, though the Hybrids may be left in the ground, protected by a covering of straw, leaves, evergreen boughs or something of the kind. They do well in the garden during the summer, and, if planted in good soil, most of the varieties will bloom continually. The Climbing Roses are all hardy and should be planted out-of-doors. They bloom profusely in June—some varieties showing an occasional blossom during the summer and fall—and are valuable for covering trellises, porches, rocks, etc. All of the Moss Roses are extremely hardy, and most of them very fragrant. These are excellent June bloomers and some varieties flower irregularly during the fall. The distinctive feature

ROSES, continued

of the class is the "mossy" covering of the green outer leaves of the bud, which gives them a delicate beauty that is found in no other Rose.

The Hardy varieties we designate by an **H**, the Tender kinds by a **T**, the Climbers by a **C**, and the Moss Roses by an **M.**

Anny Muller (Pink Baby Rambler). C. Brilliant pink; grows to a height of 18 inches; blooms from early spring until late fall outdoors, constantly indoors; flowers measure 2 inches in diameter; plants branch freely.

Anna de Diesbach (Glory of Paris). H. Brilliant carmine; long pointed buds, and large, compact flowers, full and double; delightfully sweet; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Abel Carriere. H. Dark crimson; flowers extra large, very double, full and sweet; of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts.

Alfred Colomb. H. Clear cherry-red, passing to bright crimson; extra large, round flowers, very double and full; extremely fragrant.

American Beauty. H. A rich crimson, shaded and veined; large, double flowers, of exquisite form and deliciously fragrant; a quick and busy grower.

Baron de Bonstettin. H. Rich dark red, passing to deep maroon; flowers large, double and full.

Baltimore Belle. C. Pale blush, variegated with carmine, rose and white; flowers in clusters, double; one of the hardiest climbers.

Baby Rambler. C. Brilliant ruby-rose; foliage dark and glossy; blooms with the greatest freedom; hardy everywhere; steady and vigorous in growth.

Blanche Robert. M. White; of fine form; strong grower and profuse bloomer; extra hardy.

Caprice. H. Satiny pink, with dashes of white and carmine; blooms freely at short intervals during the season.

Caroline Marniesse. H. Blush white; blossoms small and full; borne in clusters; very hardy; exceedingly free bloomer.

Caroline de Sansal. H. Brilliant rose, verging into lilac and edged with bronze; large and full; fragrant, and a vigorous grower.

Climbing Victor Verdier. C. Brilliant carmine, beautifully edged with purple; large flowers; very fragrant and hardy.

Clio. H. Flesh-color; flowers large and free-producing; strong and vigorous growers; large and handsome foliage.

Cloth of Gold (Chromatella). T. Clear bright yellow; good form; large, very full and double; sweetly perfumed.

Cornelia Cook. T. Creamy white; large and fragrant; flowers in great profusion.

Coquette des Blanches (Ball of Snow). H. Pure white, sometimes tinted with pale rose; blooms in large clusters; of medium size; slightly fragrant; a continuous bloomer.

Crested Moss. M. Fine rose-color; beautifully crested buds; flowers large and full; highly scented.

Crimson Rambler. C. Beautiful crimson; holds its color well; foliage bright and glossy; plant of vigorous growth and entirely hardy; may also be grown in bush form.

Crimson Rambler, Tree Form. A perfectly hardy tree Rose; blooms profusely; a rapid grower; when kept trimmed, gives a beautiful effect.

Devoniensis (The Magnolia Rose). T. White, with blush center; large, very full and double; deliciously scented; gives an abundance of flowers through the season.

Dorothy Perkins. C. Color shell-pink; pointed buds; flowers borne in clusters; very double, with beautiful crinkled buds. The only sweet-scented Rambler Rose.

Duc de Cazes. H. Violet-crimson; flowers large and showy; full and double; sweet-scented.

BABY RAMBLER ROSE

ROSES, continued

Empress of China. C. Deep red, soft and dark; nearly double; waxy-like; fragrant and a continuous bloomer.

Francois Levet. H. Cherry-pink, delicately shaded with carmine and blush; flowers large-sized and well-formed. A strong grower and free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki, Bush Form. Snow-white; flowers of immense size and produced with great freedom; very hardy and vigorous; unusually strong growers, branching freely; buds egg-shaped, long and pointed. Usually admitted to be the hardiest white Rose.

Frau Karl Druschki. C. Identical with the well-known bush form except in habit of growth. Perhaps the blooms of the climbing are a trifle more elongated; the foliage is the same, and the blooms are set in the same peculiar way. This Rose originated in England and has been given the much-coveted "Award of Merit," which is the highest honor that an originator of a new Rose can hope to obtain in that country.

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE

Gem of Prairies. C. Rich carmine blooms in clusters; fragrant; hardy, and a strong grower.

General Jacqueminot. H. Bright crimson, rich and velvety; buds are magnificent, flowers large and fragrant; desirable for open ground and forcing.

General Washington. H. Bright crimson; flowers large and perfectly double; blooms almost constantly.

Gloire de Dijon. T. Rich, creamy white, tinged with amber and blush; large flowers, produced freely; of climbing habit.

Gruss an Teplitz. T. Dark, rich crimson, very bright; flowers large, full and sweet; blooms constantly, throwing up fresh buds and flowers during the whole of the growing season; healthy, hardy and vigorous.

Helene. C. Soft violet-rose; base of petals yellowish white, anthers and pistils pure yellow; buds carmine; thoroughly distinct; of vigorous habit.

Hermosa. T. Clear rose; double and fragrant; blooms in clusters constantly; a hardy Rose.

John Hopper. H. Brilliant rose, shaded with pink and crimson; flowers large, regular and full; very sweet. A remarkably profuse bloomer.

Jules Margottin. H. Cherry-red; flowers large, double and fragrant, with pretty buds. A free grower.

La France. H. Satin-pink, with crimson; exceedingly fragrant and sweet; very full; a constant bloomer; requires winter protection and high culture.

Lady Gay. C. Delicate cherry-pink, shading to a soft white; vigorous grower and perfectly hardy; the effect of a plant in full bloom, combining white and pink flowers and deep green foliage, is particularly charming.

Louis van Houtte. H. Bright rose-carmine; large and very full; fragrant.

Lady Helen Stewart. H. Bright crimson-scarlet, large and full, of perfect form; flowers are produced on long, stiff stems; fragrance very fine.

Liberty. T. Deep carmine and scarlet; immense, well formed, full, deep and double flowers; very fragrant.

Mabel Morrison. H. White; very full and double; cup-shaped; petals firm and erect.

Madame Bravy. T. Creamy white, with blush center; symmetrical form; delicately fragrant.

ROSES, continued

Madam Gabriel Luizet. H. Clear coral-rose, shaded with lavender and pearl; flowers extra large and elegantly formed; double, full and fragrant; hardy and a good bloomer.

Madame Plantier. H. Pure white; very large and double; a profusion of continuous blooms; hardy as an oak.

Madame Welche. T. Amber-yellow, deepening toward the center; flowers and buds remarkably sweet; a free grower and profuse bloomer early in the season.

Madam Alfred Carriere. H. Rich, creamy white; flowers large and full; very double and sweet; strong grower and constant bloomer.

Magna Charta. H. Clear red, beautifully blushed; extra large, full flowers; very double; hardy and profuse bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder. H. Bright crimson, shaded with maroon; a strong, healthy grower; flowers large, double and of good substance; very fragrant.

Marchioness of Lorne. H. Rich rose, shaded in the center with vivid carmine; large, sweet and full; exceedingly handsome in bud; free-flowering.

Marchioness of Londonderry. Ivory-white, petals shell-shaped; flowers large and perfectly formed, borne on stout, erect stems; free-flowering and highly fragrant.

Marechal Niel. T. Deep golden yellow; both buds and flowers superb; extra large, very double and deliciously perfumed; blooms profusely; has the climbing habit, but requires careful treatment.

Margaret Dickson. H. White, with pale flesh form; petals large and prettily curled; buds large and globular; strong grower, with fine foliage; a free bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing. H. Bright pink, exquisitely shaded; very large flowers, full and double; very fragrant; blooms in the late autumn.

Paul Neyron. H. Shining pink, clear and beautiful, double and full, finely scented; free bloomer, and one of the largest of Roses.

Perle des Jardins. T. Clear yellow, entirely distinct; flowers extra large and full, with great depth and substance; richly perfumed.

Persian Yellow. H. Deep, bright yellow; small and handsome Rose; very early bloomer; hardy and double.

Perpetual White Moss. M. Pure white; very mossy; blooms in large clusters; fragrant, and a strong grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan. H. Deep, rich crimson, shaded black; the nearest black Rose; large and fragrant; free in bloom and growth.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI ROSE (SEE PAGE 44)

Queen of Prairies. C. Rosy red; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer in June; hardy; of climbing habit.

Queen of Bourbons. T. Buff-rose; of fine form; a free bloomer; pleasing fragrance.

Queen of Bedders. T. Glowing crimson; wonderfully profuse in bloom; a strong, compact grower; especially fine for beds.

Red Moss. M. Deep red; usually mossy; a good grower and fine bloomer.

Safrano. T. Bright apricot-yellow; beautiful in bud and handsome in flower; fragrant; a vigorous grower; fine for outdoor purposes.

Souvenir de Malmaison. T. Fawn-color; fine form; perfectly double and deliciously fragrant; quite hardy and a continuous bloomer.

Sunset. T. Rich old-gold, shaded with crimson; flowers and buds extra large, full and finely formed; hardy, and a constant bloomer.

Victor Verdier. H. Carmine, edged with purple; extra large and full; splendid autumn bloomer; requires winter protection.

Yellow Rambler. C. Clear decided yellow; flowers borne in immense clusters; very fragrant; absolutely hardy.

White Rambler. Pure white, sometimes tinged with blush; flowers small, well formed; produced in great profusion.

Japanese Roses · Rosa Rugosa

When full grown, the bushes are from 3 to 5 feet high, sturdy; covered with handsome green foliage and clusters of beautiful flowers; delightfully fragrant. They bloom throughout the summer and are covered during the autumn and winter with red seed-pods.

Red. Rich, rosy crimson.

White. Flowers of purest white, delicate and well formed.

Hybrid Sweet Brier Roses

This is a new and perfectly hardy race of Sweet Brier Roses, with foliage deliciously scented; flowers of the most beautiful tints, produced in great profusion and perfectly hardy, even in the coldest situations. Bushes four and five years old throw up shoots 10, 12 and 15 feet in height. Covered with the delicately shaded flowers, these give the most charming effect.

May Robsart. Lovely, deep rose; abundant bloomer; robust and free.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson; large foliage; graceful branching habit.

Brenda. Maiden's-blush, or peach; dainty in color and shade, with bright golden anthers

Flora McIvor. Pure white, blushed with rose; very large flowers.

Lady Penzance. Soft copper, with metallic luster; bright yellow at base of petals; very free-flowering.

Lord Penzance. Soft fawn or ecru, passing to lemon-yellow in center; sometimes toned with delicate pink.

Meg Merrilies. Gorgeous crimson; free-flowering; seeds abundantly; of robust habit.

Rose Bradwardine. Clear rose; perfect in shape; profuse bloomer; strong and robust.

Hybrid Memorial Roses · Rosa Wichuraiana

The trailing or creeping growth of these Roses makes them especially useful for covering terraces or trellises. They are hardy and grow well in the poorest soil. The foliage is thick and leathery, shining as if varnished, and keeps bright until late in the winter. The flowers are abundant and retain their perfection for a long time. These Roses are used to a considerable extent for cemetery planting.

Universal Favorite. Clear rose-color; very fragrant; flowers double and large—often over two inches in diameter.

South Orange Perfection. Soft, blush-pink at the tips, changing to white; free-flowering; of medium size—from one and one-half to two inches.

Manda's Triumph. Pure white; flowers very double, produced in clusters on the side shoots, single clusters often containing as many as 10 or 12, covering the plant and standing well above the foliage.

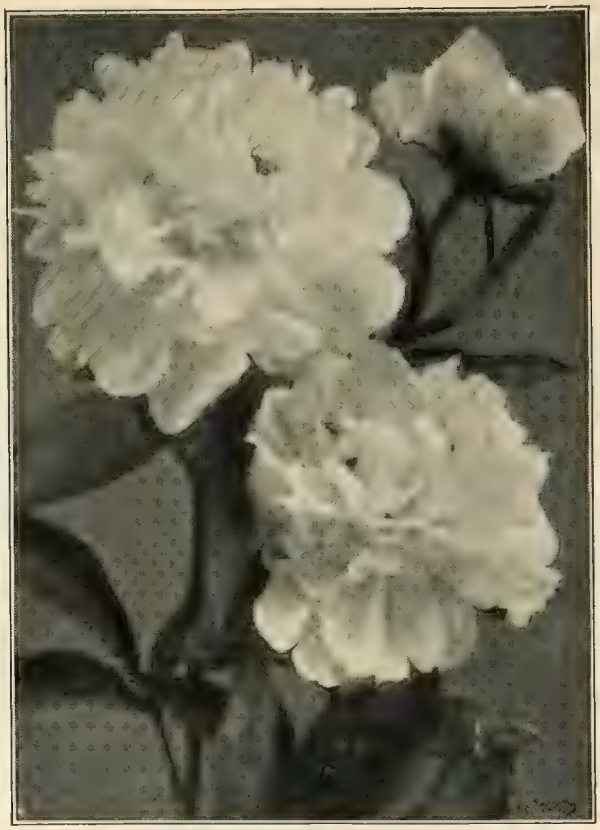
ROSA RUGOSA

Peonies

This noble flower rivals the rose in brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom. It is scarcely surpassed by the rhododendron in stateliness of growth. There has been a great revival of interest in the Peony during the past three years, yet many of our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly lacking in specimens of the newest kinds.

One of the Peony's strongest points is its hardiness. In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than that which they afford themselves. Vigorous habit, health, growth and freedom from all diseases and insects are other features which add to the popularity of the Peony.

Once planted, all is done; each succeeding year will add to the size and beauty of the Peonies. The foliage is rich and glossy, of beautiful dark green, rendering the plants handsome even when out of flower. The newer varieties produce very large and handsome, regularly formed, cupped blooms, resembling large roses. No other flower is so well adapted for large and showy bouquets.



PEONY PURITE

The Peony may be planted singly on the lawn or in borders. Where the grounds are extensive, a large bed will make a grand show, surpassing the glories of a bed of rhododendrons. The Peony has been rightly termed "the flower for the millions." It blooms early in June. Our selection of varieties has been made with great care and includes the best and most distinct kinds.

Agida. Semi-double, dark red, rich, glowing.

Alba lutea. White, with yellow center; very large and fine.

Alba plena (Mutabilis). Double white, tinged with pink; blooms early.

Alexander Dumas. Bright rose; large, fine.

Belle of France. Pink; large, of good form.

Bicolor. Pink rosette; foliage very attractive.

Chrysanthemumiflora. White, with yellow center; the nearest yellow variety.

Decaisne. Purple-violet, of a beautiful shade.

Elegans. Pink; large and full; extra choice.

Emperor William. Dark purplish red; very large; vigorous grower.

Faust. Bluish white; large; very full; fragrant.

Festiva. White, with marks of carmine in the center; globular, beautiful and sweet.

Festiva maxima. Snow-white; flowers very large, borne in clusters; fragrance very fine.

Fringe Leaf. Double; bright scarlet; foliage finely cut; the earliest to bloom.

Fulgida. Crimson; profuse-flowering; good foliage; very fine.

Humea alba. Dark pink, with sharp-toothed salmon in center; distinct.

Incarnata. Pure white; good-sized; early; attractive foliage.

Lilacina. Lilac-rose; holds its color well; a fine late variety.

Lilacina superba. Light lilac; medium petals; flowers full and fine.

Louis van Houttei. Delicate crimson; very compact; a showy variety.

Madam Furtado. Deep rose, tinted with lilac; very early.

Purite. Large; white; good form and habit.

Rosacea splendida. Very light pink, with narrow yellowish white petals in center.

Rosea. Double crimson, changing to rose.

Rubra. Semi-double; dark purple-crimson.

Triomphe du Nord. Violet-rose, shaded with lilac; fine color and a beautiful kind.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

Most of the varieties which we list under this head are perennial; that is, the growth of each year is killed to the ground by winter frosts but the roots remain in the ground perfectly hardy and ready to grow again in the spring. Plants of this character are very satisfactory, as they need but little care, and the proper assortment will furnish blooms early and late. There is not a time during the spring, summer and fall, in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom. They are not difficult to grow, and will thrive in soils of moderate fertility. We deliver only the roots.

Apache Plume · Geum

A dwarf plant, with conspicuous bright red flowers, followed by silvery, pink seed-pods. Blooms in May and June. 9 inches.

Beard Tongue · Pentstemon

Plants of a very ornamental nature, producing long spikes of showy flowers in great abundance. Colors run from pure white through blue, purple and lilac to bright scarlet. June to September. 1 to 4 feet.

Bellflower · Campanula

Bearded Harebell (C. barbata). An Alpine sort, with a beard at the mouth of the pretty sky-blue flowers; nearly 1¼ inches long.

Blanket Flower · Gaillardia

A constant bloomer from June until frost. Flowers yellow or purple; 2 inches across; single or naked stems; very showy, ornamental and hardy.

Bleeding Heart · Dicentra, or Dielytra

Alleghany (D. eximia). Very handsome; leaves finely divided; flowers deep rose, heart-shaped; blossoms at intervals from spring until autumn. 12 to 15 inches.

California (D. formosa). Color of flowers pale rose; leaves gracefully clustered.

Dicentra spectabilis. Flowers large and heart-shaped; deep red; well adapted for winter culture. Blooms in May and June. 1 to 2 feet.

Candytuft · Iberis

Corræfolia. Compact heads of pure white flowers in early spring; foliage evergreen; persistent bloomer.

Gilbraltarica. Flowers large, white, tinted with red; very fine.

Evergreen (I. sempervirens). Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant; a fine border plant and valuable for forcing.

GAILLARDIA

Cardinal Flower
Lobelia

A fine, scarlet, hardy plant, of easy cultivation; well adapted to clay soils; flowers fiery cardinal; blooms in August and September. 3 to 4 feet.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina

An ornamental grass of great beauty; foliage marked crosswise with alternate bands of white and green. Large blooms develop in the autumn; hardy. A small root when delivered; from 4 to 5 feet high when fully grown.

Chalk Plant · Gypsophila

Acutifolia. A reliable plant, worthy of general culture; very choice for cutting; small white flowers in panicles, blooming in July.

Paniculata. Has a symmetrical bush, covered with white flowers. Blooms in July. 2 to 3 feet.

Repens. A handsome trailing form, with light green foliage and pink and white flowers. July to September. 6 inches.

Chamomile · Anthemis

Golden Marguerite (A. tinctoria). Flowers golden yellow, in bloom from June to November; splendid for cut-flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Christmas Rose · Helleborus

Atrorubens. Flowers of purplish red, produced in clusters, blooming in April.

Niger. Beautiful pure white flowers, with slight rosy tinge when grown outdoors. A favorite among market-growers. Blooms freely in December and January.

Chinese Bellflower
Platycodon

Grandiflorum. Plants of erect growth, blooming in constant succession; large blue flowers. June to July. 1 to 2 feet.

Columbine · Aquilegia

Alpine (A. Alpina). An elegant, erect bush, handsome foliage; soft, showy blue flowers. 8 to 9 inches.

Cone Flower
Rudbeckia

Newmani. Produces golden yellow flowers, with black centers; blooms in great profusion during the autumn. 3 feet high.

Purpurea. Has large and handsome crimson-purple flowers, with dark central disk. Blooms in September.

Day Lily · Hemerocallis

Yellow (Flava). Bright golden; very fragrant; fine for cutting and forcing. A thoroughly hardy, true perennial. Will last for twenty years without renewing.

AQUILEGIA

False Dragon Head · Physostegia Virginica

A showy plant, with spikes of delicate, rosy pink flowers an inch long, and very profuse. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

False Indigo · Baptisia

Blue (B. Australis). A strong-growing plant, very desirable; deep blue, lupin-like flowers. Blooms in June. 2 to 5 feet.

Baptisia cærulea. Bluish green leaves and pea-shaped, indigo-blue flowers. Blooms in June and July. 2 ft.

Feverfew · Pyrethrum

Among the most useful of hardy flowers; adapted to any soil and situation. True perennial. Flowers of good size and form, double like an aster; beautiful for bouquets and cut-flowers.

Flax · Linum

Perenne. Free-blooming plants that thrive in light soil; elegant habit and foliage; handsome light blue flowers. Blooms in July.

Forget-Me-Not · Myosotis

Palustris. Delicate blue flowers, with yellow centers, appearing all summer; hardy, broad-spreading; thrives in moist and shady places

FOXGLOVES

RUDBECKIA NEWMANI (SEE PAGE 49)

Foxglove · Digitalis

A stately and fine old garden favorite. Flowers vary from white to purple, usually more or less spotted; borne in long, spire-like racemes. Blooms from June to August. 2 to 3 feet.

Globe Flower · Trollius

Caucasicus fl. pl. Large, double flowers of deep orange. Very pretty; blooms in June; about 18 inches high.

Greek Valerian · Polemonium

Cæruleum. An old-fashioned plant of easy culture; leaves of rich green; flowers blue, very profuse, produced in late spring and early summer.

Reptans. A low-spreading variety, with blue flowers; blooms in May. 1 foot.

Golden Glow

A hardy flowering plant that is an excellent grower. In appearance much like fine chrysanthemums, blooming from July to September, with double flowers of deep golden yellow. We furnish only the roots.

Hardy Asters, or Michaelmas Daisies

Alpine (A. Alpinus). Tall and showy, handsome and useful, blooming in the fall. Flowers purple. 6 inches.

Italian Starwort (A. Amellus). Rich purplish blue flowers, with orange center. Blooms in September. 3 feet.

Coccineus Nevadensis. A variety with red flowers, yellow in the center.

Heath-Like (A. ericoides). White, with yellow center; flowers in October; small, but pleasing.

Floribundus. A variety with light blue flowers. Attains a height of about 2 feet.

Himalayensis. Small white flowers, blooms freely in September. 2 feet.

Horizontalis. Numerous branching stems, smothered with red and white flowers. 2 feet.

Lancifolium Californicum. Azure-blue; blooming season September. 3 to 4 feet.

Longifolius formosus. Dwarf-growing, with cloud of very large, bright rose-colored blossoms. Blooms in October. 2 to 3 feet.

New England (A. Novæ-Angliæ). The best of the American kinds; produces freely big violet-purple blossoms. Blooms in August and September. 4 feet.

Novæ-cæruleus. Blossoms bluish purple; produces freely; September. 4 to 5 feet.

Novi-Belgii. Delicate blue flowers. Blooms in September. 3 to 5 feet.

Hardy Phlox

Amœna. Flowers very showy, profuse, rose-pink, opening in late spring. Of dwarf habit, perfectly hardy, and easily cultivated.

Amazon. Large flower, pure white.

Coquelicot. The best scarlet Phlox, unmatchable in color.

Carolina. Pink, showy flowers.

Flambeau. Bright orange-red, darker center.

Henri Murger. Pure white, large carmine center. Flowers large.

Lothair. Rich salmon, with crimson eye; showy.

Michael Cervantes. White; large rosy eye.

Mad. P. Langier. Bright geranium-red, vermilion eye.

Pantheon. Flowers large, pink salmon-rose; distinct.

Richard Wallace. White, with violet eye.

Sesostris. Large flower, bright carmine.

William Robinson. Pale salmon, with rose center. Flowers very large.

Hollyhocks

No plant had a larger part in the beauty of the old-fashioned garden, and revival of interest in hardy plants has caused them to come into renewed favor. We offer a collection of the fine double sorts in a wide range of color from white to almost black.

HARDY PHLOX

IRIS · FLEUR-DE-LIS

German · Iris Germanica

Apollon. Golden yellow, striped with plum-color.

Atropurpurea. Purple flowers; large and showy.

Augustina. Deep yellow, marked with maroon, giving a coppery hue.

Aurea. Clear golden yellow; large full flowers.

Bougere. Lilac and velvety purple; distinct and pleasing.

Celeste. Delicate light lavender-blue; charming.

Common Purple. Clear purple; one of the best varieties.

Japan · Iris Lævigata

Flowers differ from the German Iris in that they are broad and flat. They are large and showy, white, and of various shades of blue, violet, lavender and purple. Among the most beautiful of flowering plants. They appear later than the others and succeed best in a moist soil

JAPAN IRIS

HOLLYHOCKS (SEE PAGE 51)

Japanese Spirea · Astilbe Japonica

False Goat's Beard (Astilbe). A hardy border plant; leaves bright green; flowers white, borne in large branching panicles. Blooms in May outdoors, but chiefly grown for forcing in winter.

Lamp Flower · Lychnis

Chalcedonica. A very reliable and satisfactory flower; brilliant and superior as garden plants; terminal heads of scarlet; large truss blooms in July and August. 3 feet.

Alba. An exquisite white variety; flowers borne in sprays from early spring until frost.

Diurna fl. pl. Deep red flowers in clusters; blooms from early spring until late summer.

Larkspur · Delphinium

Very beautiful hardy plants, with rich green leaves and magnificent blue flowers. They are uniformly popular and of easy culture.

Linosyris · Linosyris

Showy, pale yellow flowers, borne in terminal panicles. Blooms in autumn. 3 feet.

Liver-Leaf · Hepatica

Round-lobed (H. triloba). Flowers white, red and purple, making a most effective display among the earliest of the spring flowers. Should be grown in clumps. Will stand for 10 to 15 years.

Loosestrife · Lysimachia

Clethroides. Showy and vigorous shrub; flowers white, borne on long, dense spikes, blooming in July. 2 to 3 feet high.

Moneywort (L. nummularia). Stems creeping, covering large spaces of ground; small, yellow bell-shaped flowers produced in June. Adapted to moist and shady places and fine for hanging baskets and rockwork.

Lythrum

Roseum superbum. A vigorous shrub, with spikes of rose-colored flowers; blooms in August and September. 4 feet.

Madwort · Alyssum

Argenteum. A dwarf plant, with grayish foliage and yellow flowers. Blooms in the late spring. 1 foot.

Meadow-Sweet · Spiræa Alba

Aruncus. A highly ornamental plant of easy culture; large panicles of creamy white flowers. June. 4 feet.

Astilboides. Another variety producing white flowers in panicles. June. 2 feet.

Floribunda. Compact and graceful white flowers. June. 2 to 3 feet.

Filipendula. Long, showy heads of white flowers, tinged with rose; fine foliage. June. 1 to 2 feet.

Flora plena. Double white flowers; fern-like foliage. June. 2 to 3 feet.

Humboldtii. Greenish flowers of a shade contrasting nicely with the foliage. June. 3 feet.

Lobata. Deep rose; on large heads; of robust habit. June. 1 foot.

Marsh Marigold · Caltha

Flore pleno. Attractive bright golden yellow flowers; double; blooms in early spring.

Meadow Rue · Thalictrum

Aquilegifolium. A graceful border plant, with heads of the feathery cream-colored flowers; foliage finely cut.

Glaucum. Yellow flowers, otherwise similar to the above.

Monkshood, or Wolfsbane · Aconitum

Autumnale. A tall, free-flowering plant, with spikes of showy blue or lilac flowers, opening in autumn; dark green leaves. 4 feet.

Myrtle · Vinca

Cærulea minor. A blue-flowering, trailing evergreen; strong grower; thrives in every shady place.

Elegantissima alba. A variety with white flowers and glossy green oval foliage.

ORIENTAL POPPY (SEE PAGE 54)

Ox-Eye · Buphthalmum

Cordifolium. Very free and ornamental, with large foliage and yellow flowers. June and July. 4 feet.

Oswego Tea · Monarda

Didyma. Free-growing; showy foliage; fragrant, large, bright scarlet flowers.

Alba. The white-flowering variety.

Oriental Poppy · Papaver Orientale

A gorgeous plant, very showy and useful, producing large flowers of bright red or scarlet. The leaves are deeply cut and parted; rich green. Few, if any, flowers are more gorgeous. They die down after transplanting, but make new growth from the roots and are evergreen in winter.

Pheasant's-Eye · Adonis

Vernalis. Leaves finely divided, densely clothing the stems; bright yellow blossoms, produced in early spring. 8 to 12 inches.

LARKSPUR (SEE PAGE 53)

Plantain Lily · Funkia

Cærulea. One of the most handsome foliage plants, luxuriant and beautiful. It will thrive in almost any position. Flowers light blue; foliage dark green. June and July. 1 foot.

Grandiflora. Pure white, large trumpet flowers, exceedingly fragrant, with handsome, broad, light green foliage. July to September. 18 inches.

Grandiflora alba. Pure white, fragrant flowers; blooms nearly all summer.

Lancifolia. Deep green, lanceolate foliage; flowers lilac, borne on spikes. July and August.

Lancifolia fol. aureo variegata. Leaves variegated with yellow; flowers delicate white.

Japonica. Lavender flowers, free-blooming, generally in August and September. 2 feet.

Japonica alba marginata. Foliage edged with a shade of white; very pretty and distinct.

Sieboldiana. Glaucous foliage; handsome spikes of pale lilac flowers.

Undulata media picta. Distinctly variegated leaves; fine for edging; lavender flowers.

Plume Poppy · Bocconia

Cordata. Leaves large and green; flowers pinkish, borne in plumy masses. August. 5 to 8 feet.

Primrose · Primula

Acaulis. The common European Primrose. Very beautiful when in flower.

Auricula. Sweet-scented, yellow, Swiss species; large, handsome, silvery edged foliage.

Cortusoides. A pretty little plant from 6 to 9 inches high, with lilac flowers.

Elatior. The Oxlip Primrose; very fine where the summer heat and severe winters do not give too great extremes in temperature.

Veris. Flowers bright yellow, in terminal umbels, blooming in spring and early summer.

Reed · Arundo

Giant (A. Donax). A hardy and vigorous perennial; leaves long and broad; glaucous green; blooms reddish brown, changing to gray; very showy. 10 to 15 feet.

Rock Cress · Arabis

Alpine (A. alpina). Of dwarf habit, forming a dense carpet of green, which in early spring is covered with pure white flowers. Especially adapted for rocks, gardens and border purposes. 6 to 8 inches.

Variegated (A. variegata). Finely variegated foliage; very ornamental in rockwork.

Rose Mallow · Hibiscus

Swamp (H. Moscheutos). Flowers vary from light purplish red to nearly white, with darker eyes. A magnificent, hardy decorative plant. Blooms from July to September. 5 feet.

Crimson Eye (H. albus). Pure white flower, with crimson-purple eye; large and showy; blooms in August. 4 to 5 feet.

Sage · Salvia

Meadow (S. pratensis). Produces flowers in spikes for a long period in midsummer. 2 or 3 ft.

Garden (S. officinalis). This is a standard variety, widely grown and well known.

Sea-Holly · Eryngium

Highly ornamental foliage; spiny and laciniated candelabra-form branches; amethyst-blue flowers. July and August. 3 feet.

SPANISH BAYONET

SHASTA DAISY

Shasta Daisy · Chrysanthemum

Free-flowering plant, with large and showy blooms, resembling those of the daisy; white, with golden center; petals in two or more rows; blooms abundantly.

Snake Root · Eupatorium

White Thoroughwort (E. ageratoides). Easily grown, tall plants, which serve a valuable purpose for border planting. They bear large heads of handsome pure white, fragrant flowers. June to August. 5 feet.

Sneezewort · Helenium

Autumnale Superbum. A strong, upright stem, with many-branched panicles of clear and shiny flowers, produced in wonderful profusion; unique and striking. Blooms in September. 5 feet.

Hoopesii. Large, bright orange-like flowers, very showy. Blooms in May and June. 3 to 5 feet.

Soapwort · Saponaria

Ocymoides. A useful trailing plant, completely covered in summer with rosy pink flowers. Blooms from May to August.

Spanish Bayonet · Yucca

Adam's Needle (Y. filamentosa). Stately, thread-leaved; blossoms large and showy; creamy white. Its bold and imposing aspect lends tone to any garden.

Speedwell · Veronica

Amethystina. A splendid hardy plant, flowers in June, amethyst-blue.

Gentianoides. Pale blue, with azure; foliage glossy and broad. May and June.

Longifolia subsessilis. Deep, rich blue, perfectly hardy; the best of the family. August to October.

Rupestris. Of creeping habit; flowers showy blue; borne in dense racemes.

Sunflower · Helianthus

Double (H. multiflorus). Indispensable for large borders, woodland, walks, etc.; free-flowering perennial, and will succeed in almost any soil; deep yellow, large, double dahlia-like flowers on wiry stems.

Tansy · Tanasetum

Balsamita. Flower small, pale yellow, produced in autumn; foliage prettily scented. 2 to 3 feet.

Vulgare. The familiar crisp-leaved Tansy. All parts of the plant emit a strongly aromatic odor when slightly bruised.

ANEMONE JAPONICA

Thermopsis Caroliniana

Showy, tall-growing plant; foliage resembling clover; flowers pea-shaped, bright yellow. Blooms in June and July.

Tickseed · Coreopsis

Yellow (C. auriculata). Fine for cut-flowers; flowers solitary on long stalks; yellow; blooms in June. 2 to 3 feet.

Torch Lily · Tritoma Kniphofia

Glaucescens. Large spikes of vermilion-scarlet flowers, shading to orange; exceedingly free blooming; invaluable late in the autumn. Commonly known.

Valerian · Valeriana

Officinalis. Has large trusses of light lavender flowers; fragrant and showy foliage; blooms in June. About 4 feet.

Windflower · Anemone

Japonica. Fine for the herbaceous border; grows up fresh from the roots each spring. The peculiar leaves are very attractive until fall, when spikes of beautiful blossoms appear and remain for weeks. Single blooms are about 2 inches in diameter. Single red and single white.

Japanese Red (A. Japonica rubra). Leaves dark green; stems clustered, bearing a great wealth of large and beautiful flowers from late summer until frost. Bright purple-rose, with golden centers. 3 to 5 feet.

Japanese White (A. Japonica alba). Large and showy white flowers, with golden center.

Wood Lily · Trillium

Erectum. Very effective and showy; flowers early; color brownish purple; not pleasantly flavored.

Grandiflorum. Has large white flowers and can be domesticated for garden culture.

Wormwood · Artemisia

Pontica. An interesting plant, with handsome silvery foliage for which it is more valued than for its bloom.

Vulgaris. The common Wormwood, or Mugwort. Chiefly grown for its foliage.

Yarrow, or Milfoil · Achillea

The Pearl. Small, pure white, double flowers, produced in profusion during July. Invaluable for borders. 1 foot.

Summer-Flowering Bulbs and Roots

The summer- and autumn-flowering bulbs must be taken up in the fall, and be kept in a dry cellar where they will not freeze. We can supply any bulb in this class that possesses merit and shall be pleased to hear from patrons who may wish kinds not listed herein.

DAHLIAS

The grandest autumn flower that we have, the Dahlia grows more and more popular. It has no equal in any respect, during September and October. It then attains its greatest glory, though everything else has faded or is fading, and surrenders only to severe frosts. There are four generally recognized types,—Single, or Cosmos-flowered; Pompon, or Bouquet; Large-flowering, or Show, and Cactus. Dahlias require a sunny situation and rich soil to bring out their full beauty. The roots should be kept in a warm and dry place during winter.

The Single varieties are very desirable, producing flowers of the most attractive hues and blooming early in the season.

The Pompon Dahlias are highly prized on account of the small flowers, especially adapted for bouquets and decorative purposes. They have brilliant colorings.

The Large-flowering kinds are very showy, comprising a large list of varieties which embrace an extensive range of colors.

The Cactus-flowering is fast becoming the most popular class of Dahlia. The peculiar twist of the petals makes them especially attractive, and gives them a most graceful appearance. Like the other varieties, the colors range from white to dark maroon.

CACTUS DAHLIA

GLADIOLI

These handsome and stately flowers are deservedly popular. Of robust and erect habit, they have green, sword-shaped leaves and splendid flower-scapes rising from 2 to 3 feet in height. There are a variety of colors, as orange, scarlet and vermilion, upon yellow and orange grounds, with various shades from white and rosy blush and salmon-rose tints to a salmon-red and nankeen.

A succession of bloom may be had from July to September, by planting at intervals from April to June, reserving the strong bulbs for the late plantings. Gladioli require very little attention and will grow in any ordinary garden soil. They should be lifted in the fall and placed in a dry cellar.

TUBEROSES

A bulbous plant of easy culture, great beauty and delightful fragrance. It is suitable alike for the summer garden and house culture throughout the year. Start the plants early in pots, using rich soil, and transplant to the garden when the weather is suitable. Flowers pure white, double and wax-like.

CANNAS

These tall-growing, tropical foliage plants are most striking in their appearance and possess great beauty. They should be planted in the spring and taken up in the fall. We have a complete assortment of varieties, including all the late introductions.

Bulbs That Should Be Planted in the Fall

Some of the daintiest and most beautiful of our flowers are found in this class. As a general thing, the spring-blooming bulbs are delightfully fragrant. The classes and varieties are so numerous that it is impossible for us to name them all in the limits of this Catalogue. We list below a few of the standard kinds and shall be glad to supply, on request, information in regard to other bulbs for fall planting.

LILIES

Entirely hardy, require little or no care, and make a grand display. Lilies should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than those that are taken up annually. We can furnish all the leading varieties.

CROCUSES

Delicate and tasteful in form and varied and gay in color. Until the flowering of the hyacinth, and through the most changeable and unpleasant of the spring weather, the garden depends almost wholly upon the Crocus for its brightness.

HYACINTHS

The Hyacinth stands foremost among all the bulbs used for winter and spring flowers. Their splendid and striking beauty is too well known for them to require special description, and their ease of culture is generally understood.

TULIPS

Another favorite of the winter and spring planting bulbs, especially noted for the showiness of the blooms, which are produced in a striking assortment of colors.

PLANTING OF HYACINTHS AND TULIPS

Directions for Transplanting and After-Culture

RECEIVING NURSERY STOCK

If unable to plant at once, open the bundle and cover the roots thoroughly with fine, damp soil, or place in the cellar and keep moist until ready for planting. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ALLOW STOCK TO REMAIN EXPOSED TO SUN OR AIR.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING

Fruit Trees (Except Peaches). Cut off the ends of the bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. If it be a standard tree, trim up to four or five branches suitable to form the future top, and cut each of the side branches back to a bud, 4 or 5 inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central shoot from 8 to 12 inches long.

Peaches. Peach trees should be headed back within 2 to 3 feet of the ground and side limbs should be trimmed off so as to leave only a short stub with a single eye to form a new head.

Small Fruits, such as grape-vines, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., are cut back by us before shipment and, as a rule, a slight pruning of the roots will suffice.

Roses and California Privet Hedging, to insure the best results, should be cut back to within 6 or 8 inches of the ground. Stock planted in the fall should not be pruned until early the following spring.

SOILS

Apples. Apples will do well on any good, well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained on a deep, gravelly, or clay loam.

Pears. The pear does best on a strong, clay loam of moderate depth, with a dry subsoil, but will adapt itself to as great a variety of soils as any fruit tree.

Plums. This fruit grows vigorously in almost every part of this country, but succeeds best on heavy loam, or in soils where there is a mixture of clay.

Cherries. A dry soil for the cherry is best and, although it will grow and thrive in a great variety of soils, yet a good sandy or gravelly loam is the favorite one.

Peaches. The very best soil for the peach is a rich, deep, sandy loam and the poorest is a heavy clay.

Quinces. To reach perfection, quinces should be planted in deep, good soil and kept in constant cultivation.

Small Fruits, such as grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., do well on any soil except a wet one.

Asparagus. To make an asparagus bed, prepare a place of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of rich manure. For a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with the plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Make a small mound, over which the roots should be evenly spread, then cover the plants with 3 inches of soil. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in with 2 or 3 inches of coarse stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground softens in the spring.

Rhubarb. Deep, rich soil is the best for rhubarb, but it is a strong, vigorous-growing plant and will thrive almost anywhere. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface. It is a gross feeder and, the more manure, the larger and finer the yield.

Roses. Any fertile soil will do for roses, but they are much improved in fragrance and beauty by liberal manuring and good cultivation.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc. There are so many different kinds that it is impossible for us to specify here the particular soil adapted to each variety, but it should be remembered that a good rich soil will always produce the best results and that a rich top dressing is always helpful.

PLANTING

In properly prepared ground, the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and REFILL WITH SURFACE SOIL. For trees planted in sod ground, the hole should be dug three times the size necessary in well-plowed land. Two persons are required to plant trees properly; while one

PLANTING, continued

holds the tree upright, let the other fill rich, mellow earth carefully in among the roots, stamping each shovelful firmly in so that all the roots will come in direct contact with the soil and no air reach them. When the roots are all covered, a pail of water should be thrown in to settle the earth around them. When the hole is entirely filled, the soil should be as firm as the surrounding surface.

Remove all label wires from the trees, that they may not cut the branches; keep a record or map of the names and varieties planted. If the trees are tall or much exposed to winds, tie to a stake in such a manner as to prevent chafing.

As soon as planted, a mulching of 3 or 4 inches of coarse manure should be placed about the tree to keep the ground moist. In orchards, instead of a mulch, cow-peas or the Canadian field-pea may be used for this purpose with excellent results. In plowed land, they can be sown broadcast and either cut and cured for fodder, or in midsummer cut with a disc-harrow, and then plowed under the following spring. If trees are planted in sod land, these peas can be worked around the tree and in midsummer trampled down or cut and allowed to remain on the ground.

When stock is planted in the fall, earth should be banked up about it so that the water will run off instead of settling about the roots where it might freeze and kill them. Early the following spring this dirt should be leveled down and the tree mulched or peas sown, as stated above.

AFTER-CULTURE

The general directions are to keep the soil loose and moist by frequent cultivation. We do not approve of raising grain or field corn, or seeding with permanent grasses, in an orchard, but sugar corn and vegetables may be grown if the ground is well fertilized and plenty of potash used.

FERTILIZERS

Wood-ashes are unquestionably the best fertilizer for all kinds of fruit trees but nursery stock of all kinds will be benefited by the liberal use of any well-rotted manure.

PRUNING

This, as a rule, should be done in March, or earlier, before the sap begins to flow. It is well to remember that pruning fruit trees is largely a matter of common sense, and that the object is to form a well-shaped tree, to allow the sun and air to get at the fruit, and to check a too rapid growth of wood, thereby throwing the sap into the fruit buds. If the tree is growing tall and rampant, cut it back; if all the limbs grow inward, thin them out in such a manner that the remaining branches will make an outward growth, that the sun and air may be let in.

Grapes. Permit the vines to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The next spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from 5 to 7 feet long, and should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from 10 to 12 inches apart.

Currants and Gooseberries. The vigor of the plants may be kept up for many years by cutting out all wood that shows signs of failing and by annually cutting back or thinning out the young shoots.

Raspberries and Blackberries. If the reader will bear in mind the following points, it will aid him much in the intelligent pruning of raspberries and blackberries.

The canes are produced one season, bear fruit the next, and then die. After the canes have produced one crop of fruit they are of no more use, and should be removed. The roots continually furnish new suckers or canes, which, in their turn, bear one crop of fruit and then die. The point to be borne in mind is to do away entirely with the wood which has already produced its fruit, and to train the coming fruit-bearing wood in such a manner as to be self-supporting, and produce the most fruit.

Roses. Tender varieties and climbers need but little cutting back, except to make the bush of good shape, but hardy varieties must be severely pruned each year. DO NOT BE AFRAID TO CUT THEM WELL BACK.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc. These require but little pruning after the first year, except to remove a branch here and there which may spoil their appearance, and to keep them in symmetrical shape.

SPRAYING

All authorities now recognize the importance of properly spraying to protect from the ravages of insects. The time to spray is when the operation is needed to protect the plant. This will vary therefore with every season and different pests.

The following directions should be followed as closely as possible, as they have been formulated after much experience. NEVER SPRAY FRUITS WHEN IN BLOOM.

PLANT	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application
Apple Scab codlin moth, bud moth.	When buds are swelling, Bordeaux, copper sulphate solution and arsenites	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. For budmoth, arsenites when leaf-buds open	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites	Ten to 14 days later, Bordeaux and arsenites.
Cherry Rot, aphis, slug.	As buds are breaking, Bordeaux. When aphis appears kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux. If slugs appear, Hellebore.	Ten to 14 days if rot appears, ammoniacal copper carbonate.	Ten to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate.
Currant Mildew, worms.	At the first sign of worms, arsenites or Bordeaux.	Ten days later, Hellebore. If the leaves mildew, Bordeaux.	If worms persist, Hellebore.	After fruit is harvested, apply Bordeaux freely.
Gooseberry Mildew, worms.	When the leaves expand, Bordeaux; and for worms, as above.	Ten to 14 days later, Bordeaux. For worms, as above	Ten to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate. For worms as above.	Ten to 14 days later, repeat third.
Grape Fungus diseases and flea beetle.	In spring, when buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Paris green for flea beetle.	When leaves are 1 to 7½ inches in diameter, Bordeaux; Paris green for larvæ of flea beetle.	When the flowers have fallen, Bordeaux; Paris green, as before.	Ten to 14 days later, Bordeaux.
Peach **Nectarine** **Apricot** Brown rot.	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.	Before the flowers open, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, repeat first.	Ten to 14 days later, repeat.
Pear Leaf-blight, scab, psylla, codlin moth.	As buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution or Bordeaux.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux; kerosene emulsion when the leaves open for psylla.	After the blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites, kerosene emulsion if necessary.	Eight to 12 days later, repeat third.
Plum Fungus diseases, curculio.	During first warm days of early spring Bordeaux for black knot. When leaves are off in the fall, Kerosene emulsion for plum scale.	When buds are swelling, Bordeaux for black knot and other fungus diseases. During midwinter, kerosene emulsion for plum scale.	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux; begin to jar trees for curculio before buds start in spring; kerosene emulsion for plum scale.	Ten to 14 days later, Bordeaux; jar trees for curculio every two to four days.
Quince Leaf and fruit spot.	When the blossom buds appear, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and arsenites.	Ten to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	Ten to 20 days later, Bordeaux.
Raspberry **Blackberry** **Dewberry** Athracnose rust.	Before buds break copper sulphate solution, Bordeaux. Cut out badly diseased canes.	During summer, if rust appears on the leaves, Bordeaux.	Repeat second if necessary.	Orange or red rust is treated best by destroying entirely the affected plants.
Rose Mildew, black spot, red spider aphis.	For mildew, thoroughly stir the soil, encourage growth, is best thing that can be done.	For black spot, spray plants once a week with ammoniacal copper carbonate, using fine spray	For red spider, spray plants twice a week with kerosene emulsion. Apply to under side of foliage.	For aphis, spray affected parts with kerosene emulsion when necessary.

San Jose Scale. Lime, Sulphur and Salt solution applied in early part of March, also kerosene emulsion when young appear in spring and summer.

FORMULAS

Bordeaux Mixture

Copper Sulphate	6 pounds
Quicklime	4 pounds
Water	45 gallons

To destroy leaf-eating insects, add four ounces of Paris Green. For PEACH, use three pounds each of copper sulphate and lime, and three ounces of Paris Green, on account of the tenderness of the foliage.

When a single barrelful of the Bordeaux mixture is required, dissolve in a coal-oil barrel partly filled with water, 5 pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone). Hot water facilitates the operation. To dissolve quickly, place the copper sulphate in a cotton bag or basket, and suspend this in the vessel containing water so that it is entirely immersed. In another vessel slake five pounds of fresh lime with as many gallons of water. If the lime, when slaked, is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through a fine sieve or coarse sacking. Then nearly fill the barrel containing the copper sulphate now in solution, with water, add sufficient lime water and it is ready for use. Use good lime and slake carefully.

When a large amount is contemplated, it is a good plan to make stock solutions separately, of lime and bluestone, which can be diluted as needed; dissolve 100 pounds of copper sulphate in 40 gallons of water; two gallons, when dissolved will contain five pounds of the salt. In another barrel, slake 100 pounds of fresh lime and make up a milk by adding 40 gallons of water; when well stirred, two gallons should contain five pounds of lime. When, as before, it is desired to make a barrel of Bordeaux mixture, take two gallons of the stock solution of copper sulphate, partly fill the barrel with water, and add two gallons of the milk of lime; if the lime is of good quality, it will be sufficient to neutralize it completely. If the lime is air-slaked or impure, the right quantity can be ascertained by applying the ferro-cyanide of potassium test. A two-ounce bottle containing a saturated solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium (yellow prussiate of potash) added to the mixture will turn brown. Add the milk of lime till the drop of ferro-cyanide of potassium remains colorless, then add a little more milk of lime to make sure that the strength is uniform, and fill the barrel with water.

JOHN CRAIG, Horticulturist.

Lime, Salt and Sulphur

As an all-round remedy (insecticide and fungicide) it promises very well indeed, and we shall be pleased to have as many as will join us in making further experiments next April, and report results. The proportion of this wash may be varied to almost any extent. A good pump will spray two pounds of lime to the gallon of mixture without clogging, and if the lime be good and properly slaked, there will be no settling in the barrel. The proportions recommended from California are 35 pounds lime, 15 pounds sulphur, and 15 pounds salt in 50 gallons mixture, and the California people suggest that a larger proportion of lime and sulphur than they use might be advantageous in the East, and that with them salt is not an essential. We find that 35 pounds lime, 15 pounds sulphur and 10 pounds salt, with enough hot water to make 30 gallons of mixture will spray very freely and cover the tree more perfectly. To prepare this wash, place half of the water in a large kettle, add the salt and sulphur, bring the water to a boil, throw in the lime, adding hot water from another kettle to prevent burning, boil two to three hours, increase the quantity to 30 gallons with hot water and apply while hot.

We would recommend crude petroleum, 20 to 25 per cent with water, for apples, pears, plums, etc., and whale-oil soap, full strength and quantity, for peaches.

GEO. E. FISHER.

Arsenite of Lime

This insecticide is coming more into popular favor yearly, and is worthy of it. Arsenite of lime is at least one-half cheaper than Paris Green, is equally efficient, and will not burn the tenderest foliage at the strength ordinarily applied.

To make 800 gallons of spraying mixture—

White Arsenic	2 pounds
Sal Soda	8 pounds
Water	2 gallons

Boil all together for 15 minutes, or till the arsenic dissolves. One pint of this stock solution and two pounds of slaked lime, added to a barrel of water, is equal in insecticidal value to one-quarter pound of Paris green, and costs half as much. Arsenite of lime ought to be used more generally in place of Paris green.

Arsenite of Lead

Arsenite of Lead	1 pound
Water	150 gallons

Hellebore

Fresh White Hellebore ..... 1 ounce
Water..... 3 gallons

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard Soap..... ½ pound
Boiling Water..... 1 gallon
Kerosene ..... 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in hot water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump, by directing the nozzle into the solution for five or ten minutes until it emulsifies (or becomes of a thick, creamy consistency). This is the stock emulsion and will remain in this state indefinitely. It must be diluted with water according to directions. From four times for the San José scale, when the leaves are off, to twenty times for Aphis. For insects that suck, cabbage worms, and all insects that have soft bodies.

Copper Sulphate Solution

Copper Sulphate..... 1 pound
Water.....25 gallons

This should be used only before the foliage appears. It is easily applied, and acts as a general germicide and disinfectant. In simple solution copper sulphate is very injurious to foliage. When lime is added, as in making Bordeaux mixture, its corrosive action is neutralized and injury to the foliage prevented. In this way a larger quantity of bluestone may be used, and it adheres to the foliage better by the agency of lime.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

Copper Carbonate ..... 5 ounces
Ammonia ..... 2 quarts
Water.....50 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, as it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purpose as Bordeaux.

Tobacco

Boil tobacco stems, and use at the rate of two gallons to each pound of stems, for sucking insects.

Paris Green

FOR FRUIT

Paris Green..... 4 ounces
Water..... 40 or 50 gallons

PARIS GREEN FOR POTATOES

Paris Green..... 6 to 8 ounces
Water..... 40 to 50 gallons

Test of Paris Green. Put a small quantity into some common ammonia or hartshorn. If it be good, the Paris green will all dissolve, leaving no sediment; if not, there will be more or less sediment remaining. It is always well to apply this test before treating a large area, as but a few minutes are required to make the test, and much valuable time may be saved, for Paris green is not always true to name.

If this mixture is to be used on peach trees, one pound quick-lime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

SCALECIDE

A combined fungicide and insecticide, believed by many to be far superior to lime-sulphur in the treatment for San Jose scale, and of less cost. We are prepared to furnish printed directions for the use of Scalecide and quote prices. For further information on this subject, please write us.

CAUTIONS

Do not mix the copper preparations in iron or tin; always use wood, brass or earthen vessels.

Study carefully the nature of the insect or disease, and select the remedy that is most likely to destroy it without danger of injuring the plants.

SPRAY PUMPS, Etc.

We are frequently asked by our customers to name the best spray pumps, nozzles, etc. While there are many desirable ones on the market, our experience with those manufactured by **The Goulds Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.,** has been very satisfactory. We now use them entirely in our nursery and can recommend them to our patrons. Write us for further information.

NUMBER OF PLANTS ON AN ACRE, AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

4 feet apart, each way	2,723
5 " "	1,743
6 " "	1,210
8 " "	680
10 " "	430
12 " "	302
15 " "	194
18 " "	135
20 " "	110
25 " "	70
30 " "	48

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number. The quotient will be the number of plants required.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples, Standard	25 to 35 feet apart, each way
Pears, Standard	16 to 20 " " "
Dwarf	10 to 12 " " "
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20 " " "
Sour	16 to 18 " " "
Plums, Standard	16 to 20 " " "
Peaches	16 to 18 " " "
Apricots	16 to 18 " " "
Nectarines	16 to 18 " " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " " "
Currants	3 to 4 " " "
Gooseberries	3 to 4 " " "
Raspberries	3 to 5 " " "
Blackberries	6 to 7 " " "
Grapes	8 to 12 " " "

THE CHASE NURSERIES, Geneva, N. Y.

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